

FIG. 1

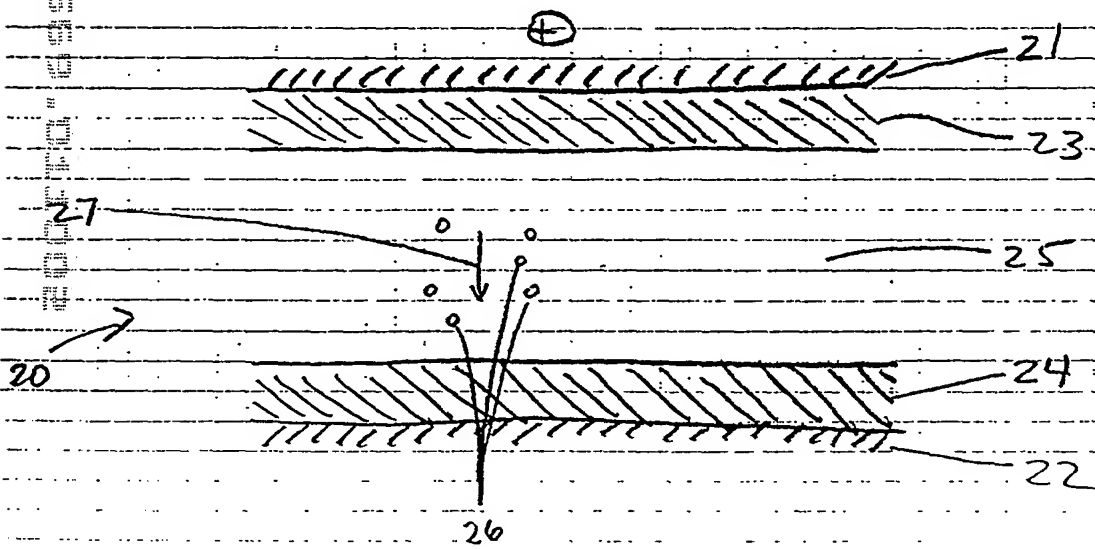
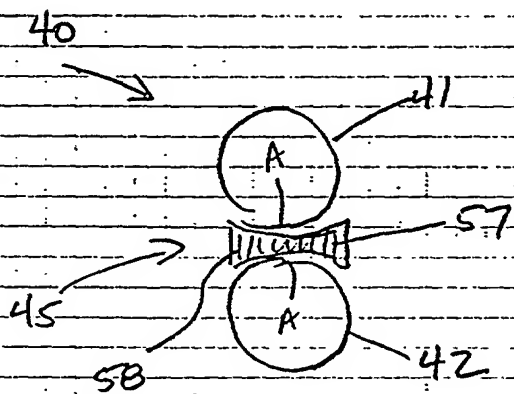
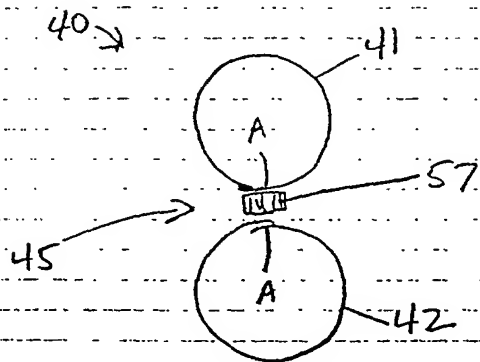
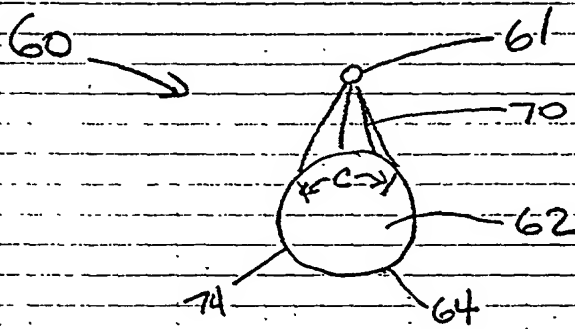
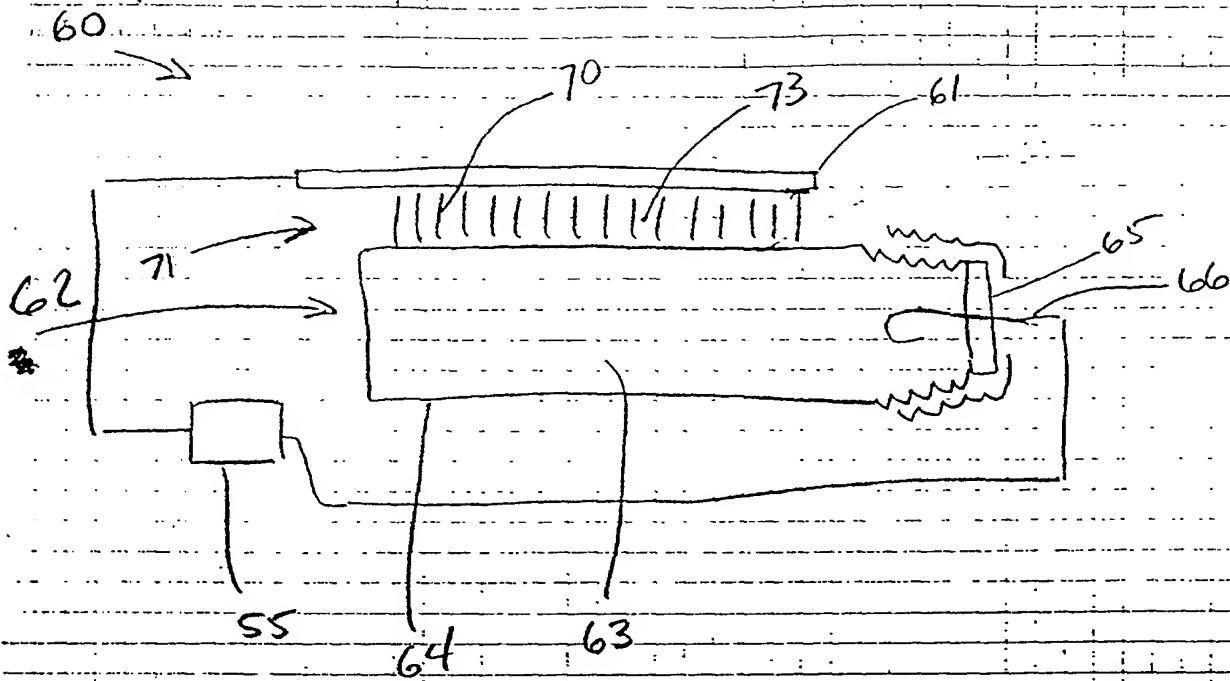


FIG. 2







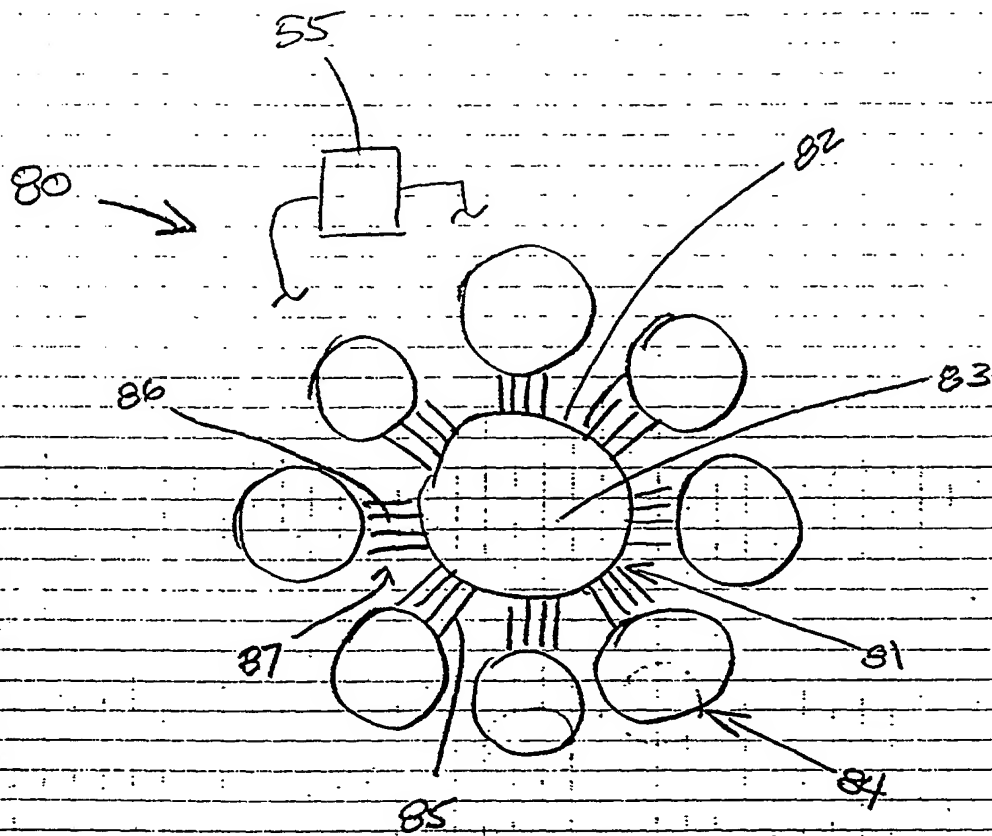


FIG. 8

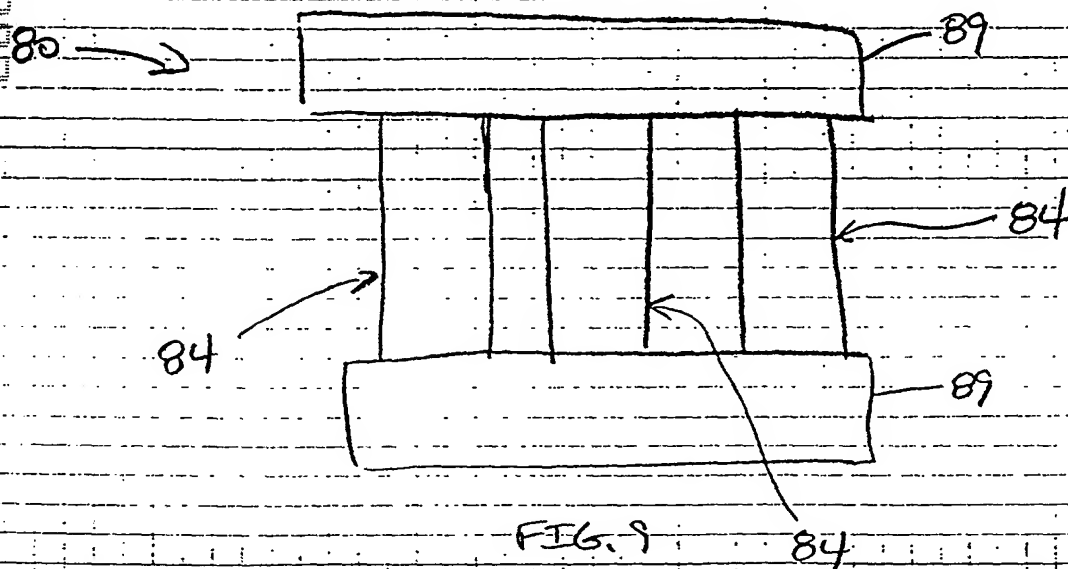


FIG. 9

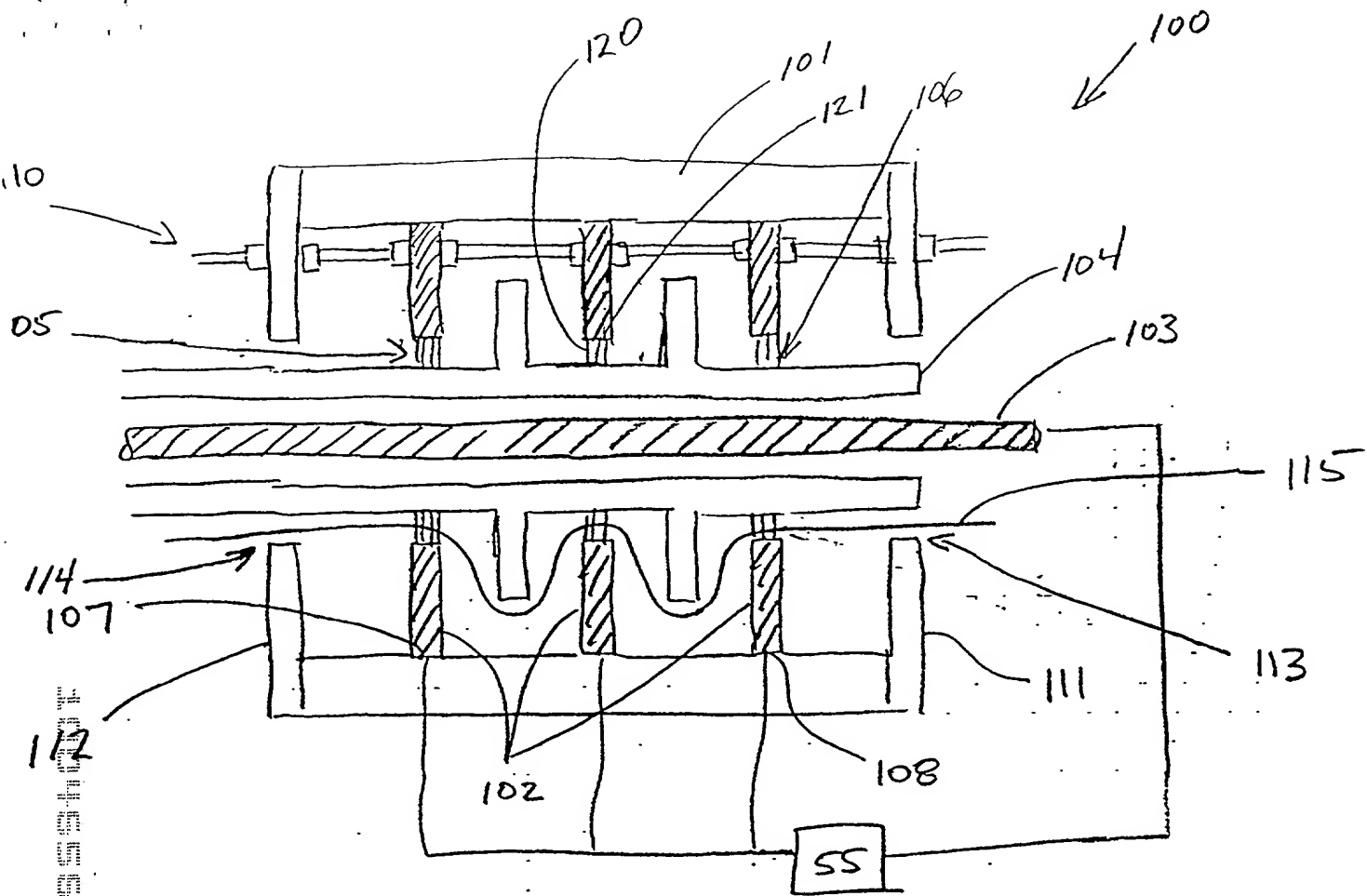


FIG. 10

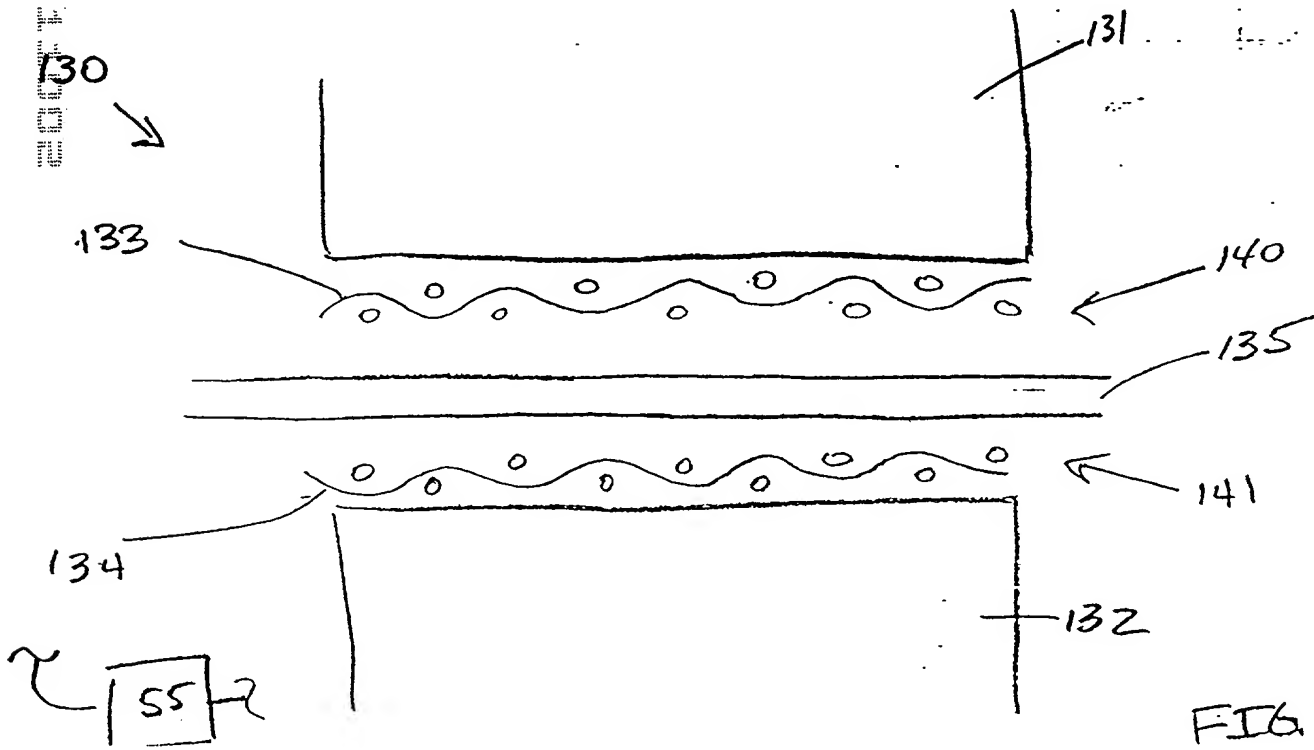


FIG. 11

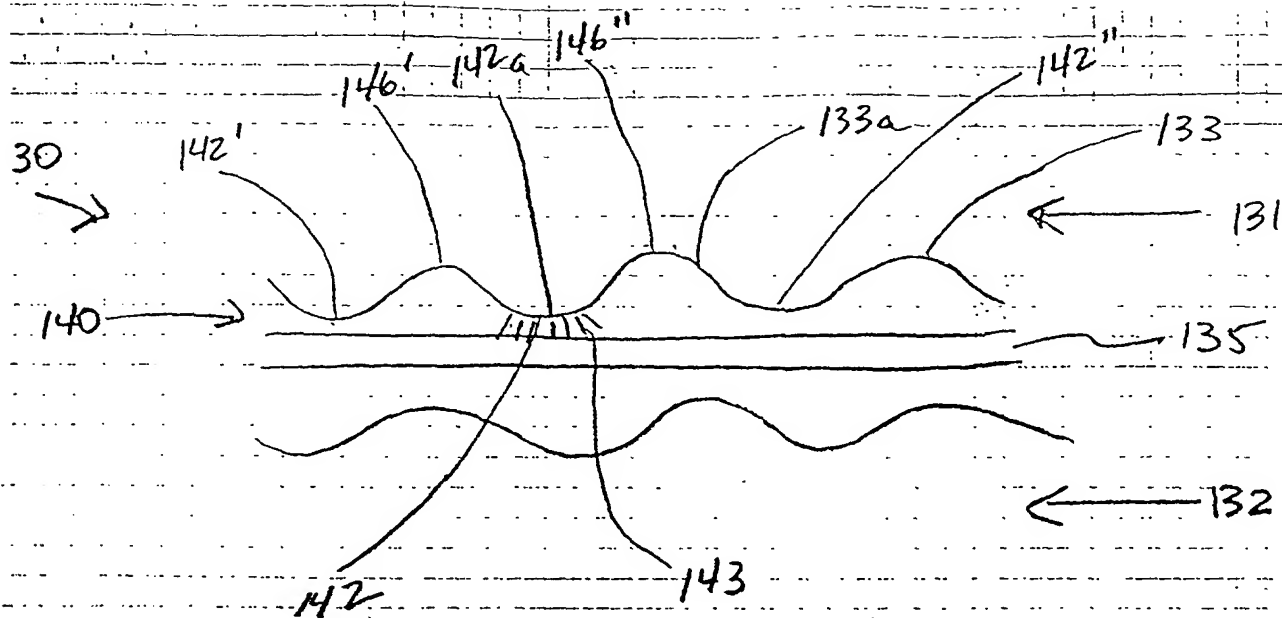


FIG. 12

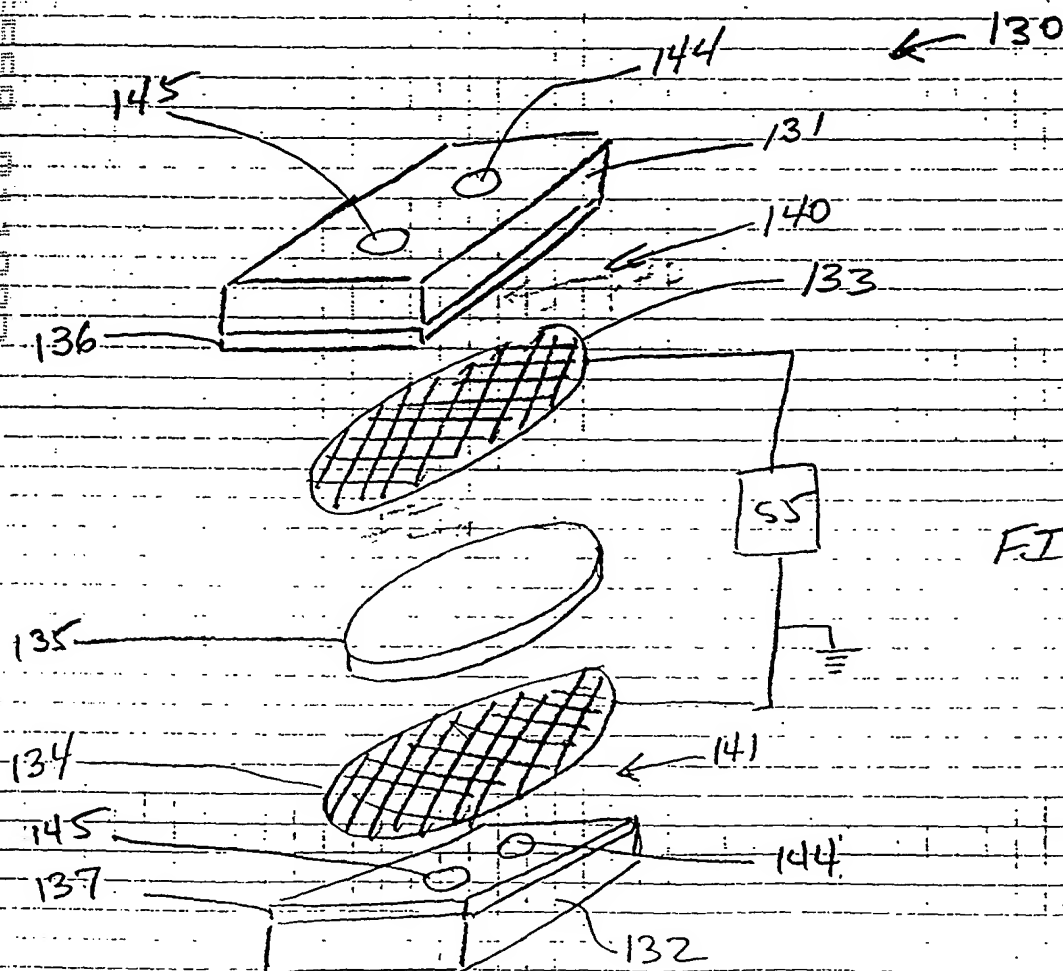


FIG. 13

130'

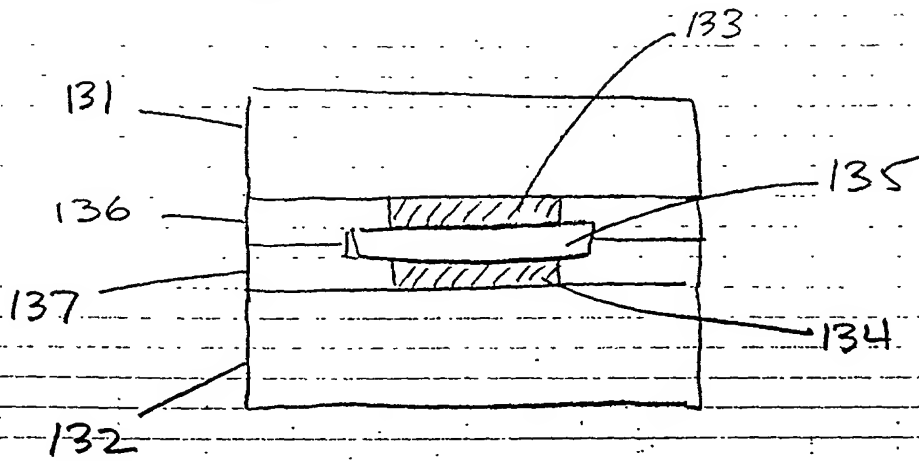


FIG. 14

30''

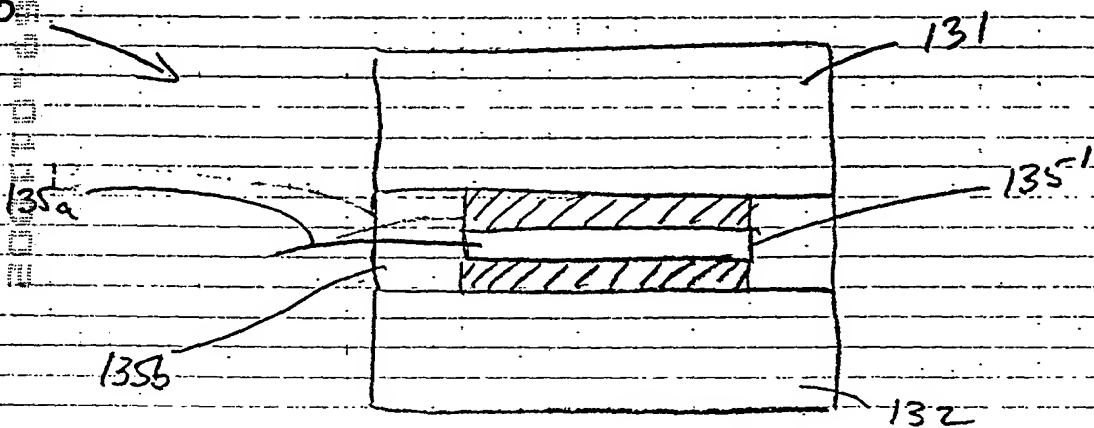


FIG. 15



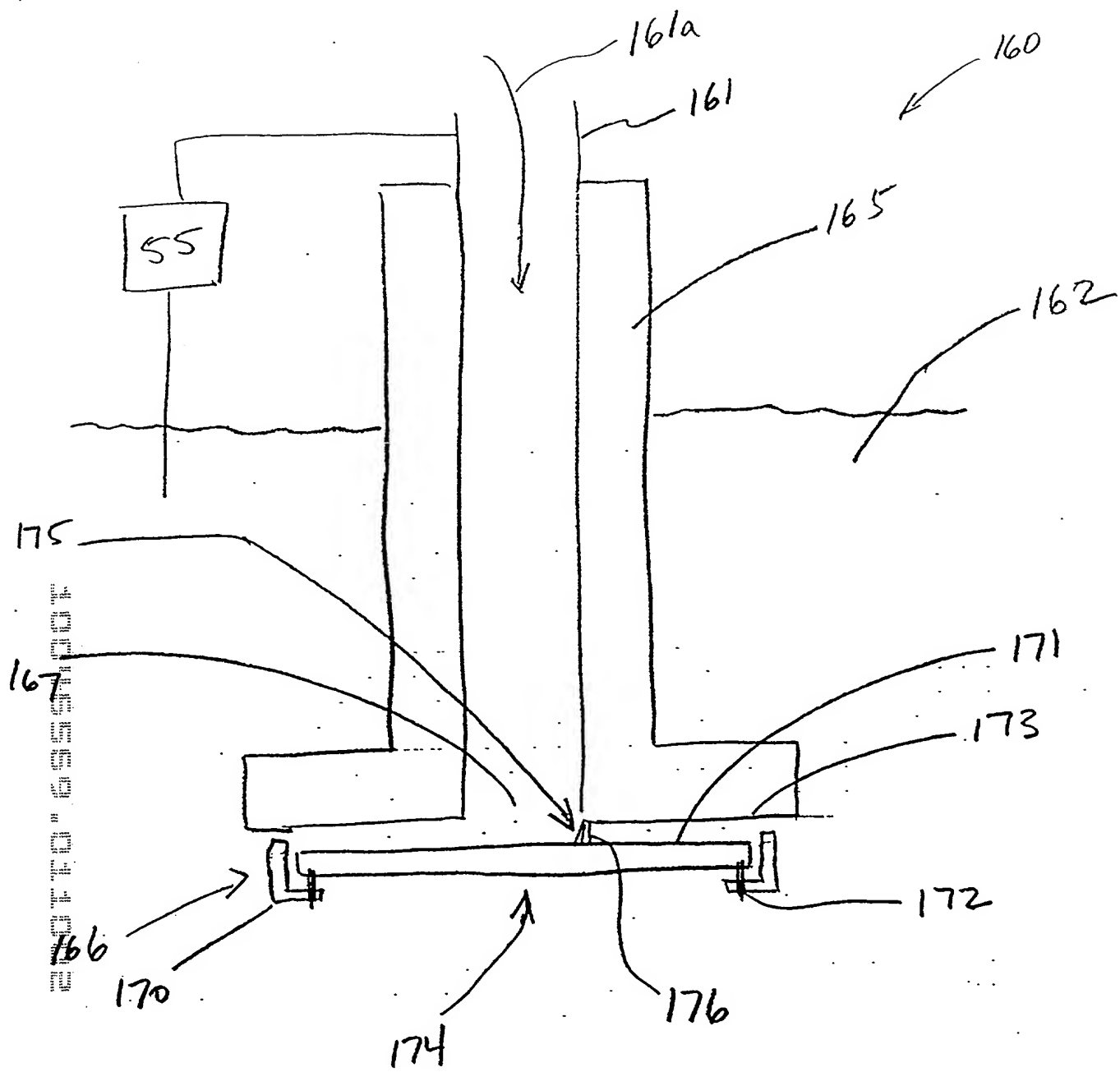


FIG. 16

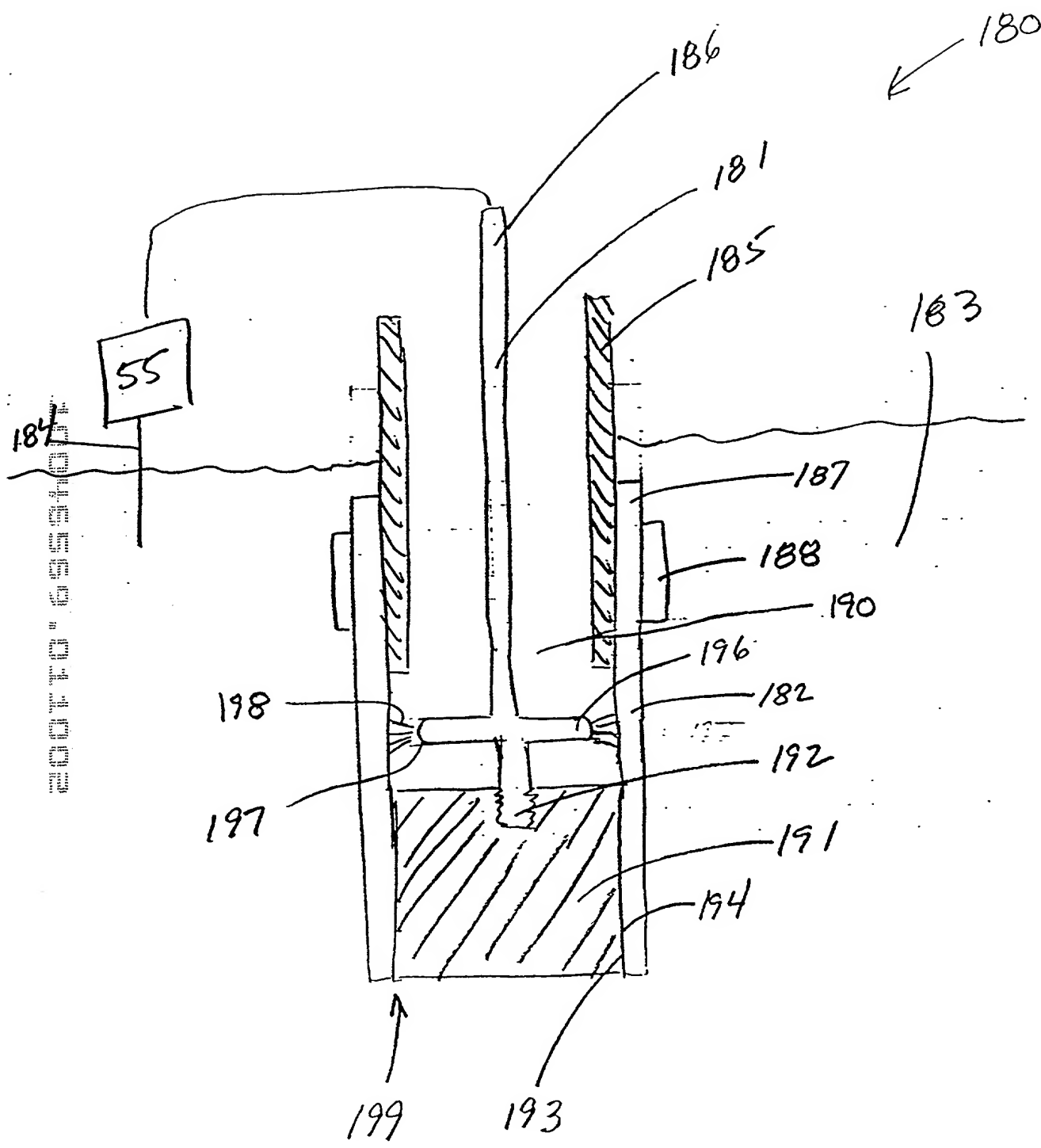
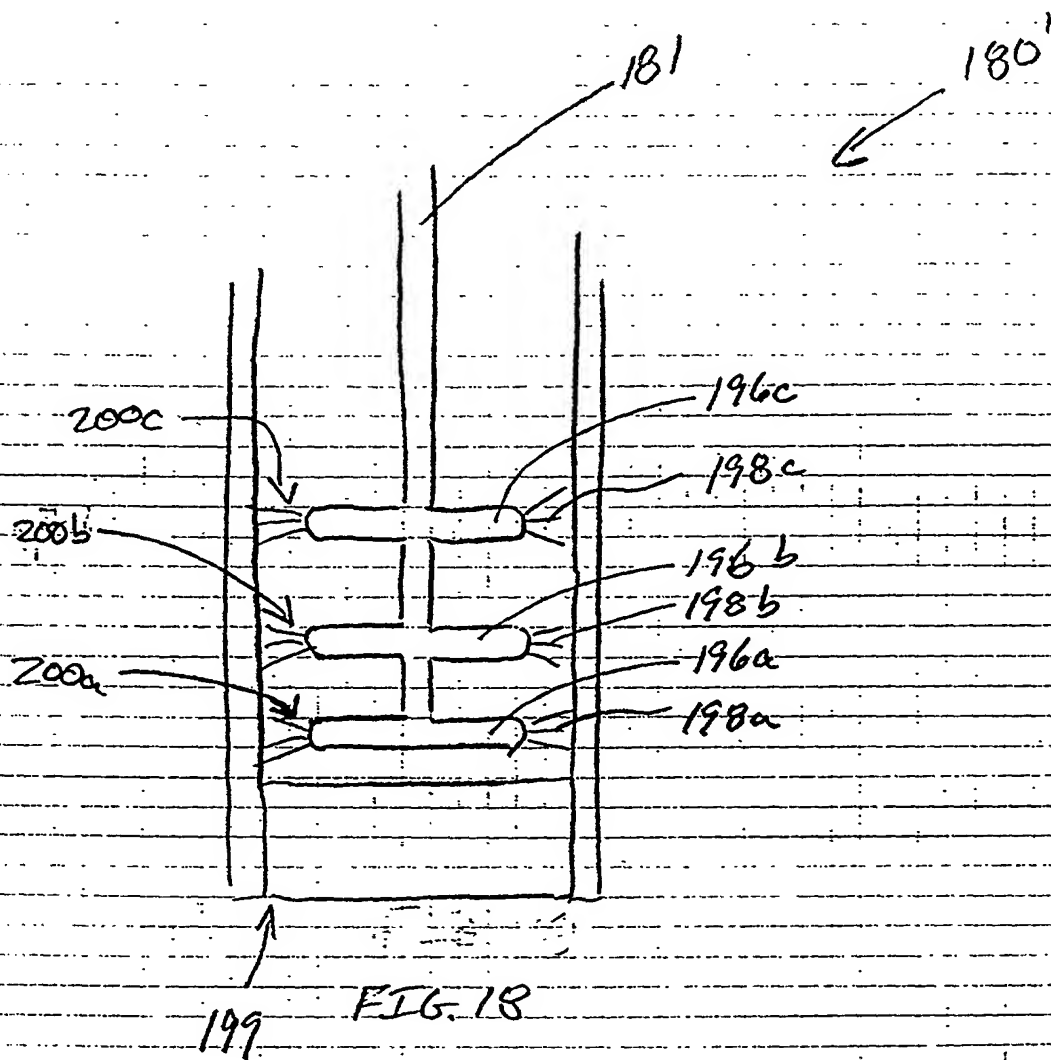


FIG. 17



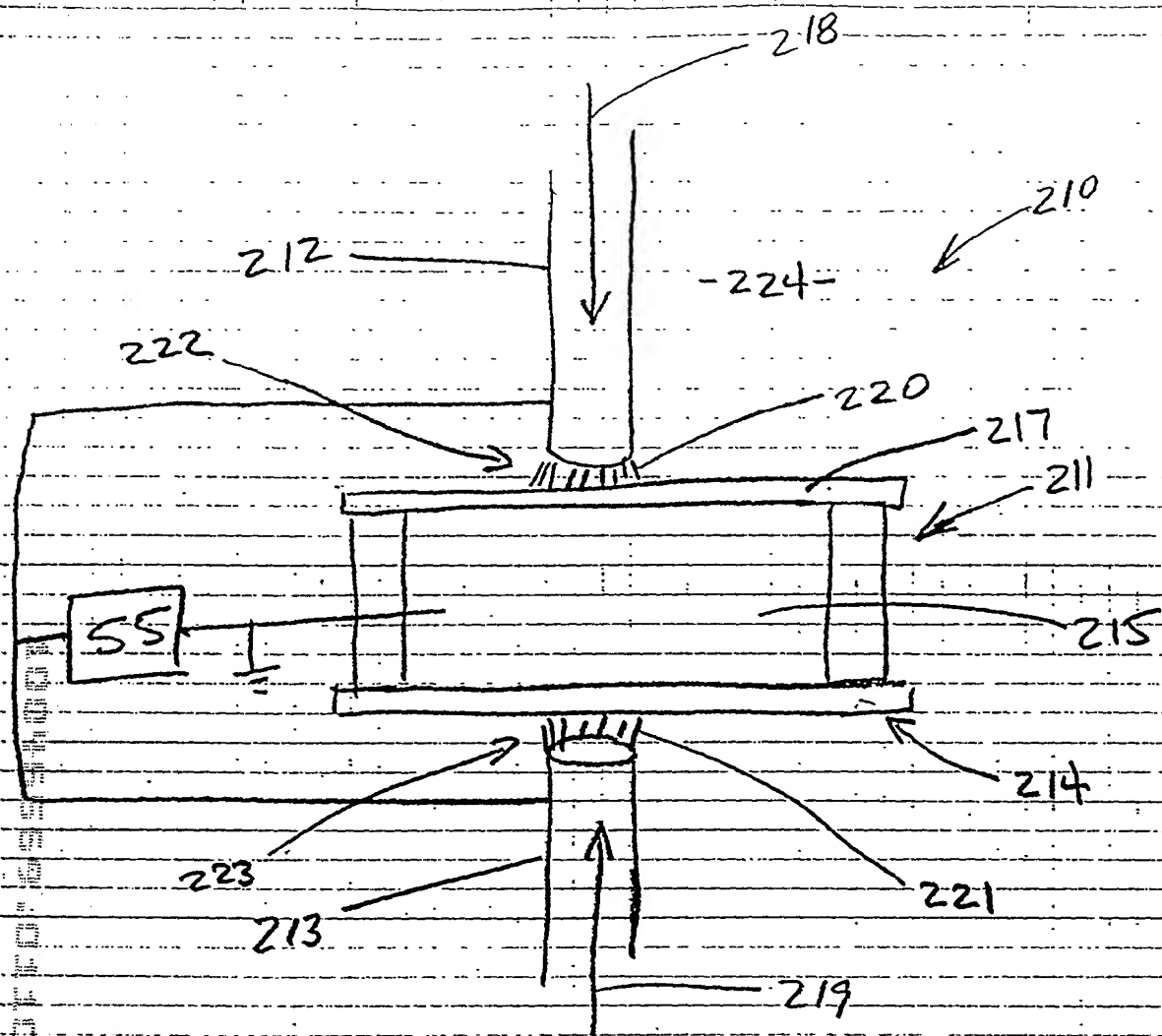


FIG. 19

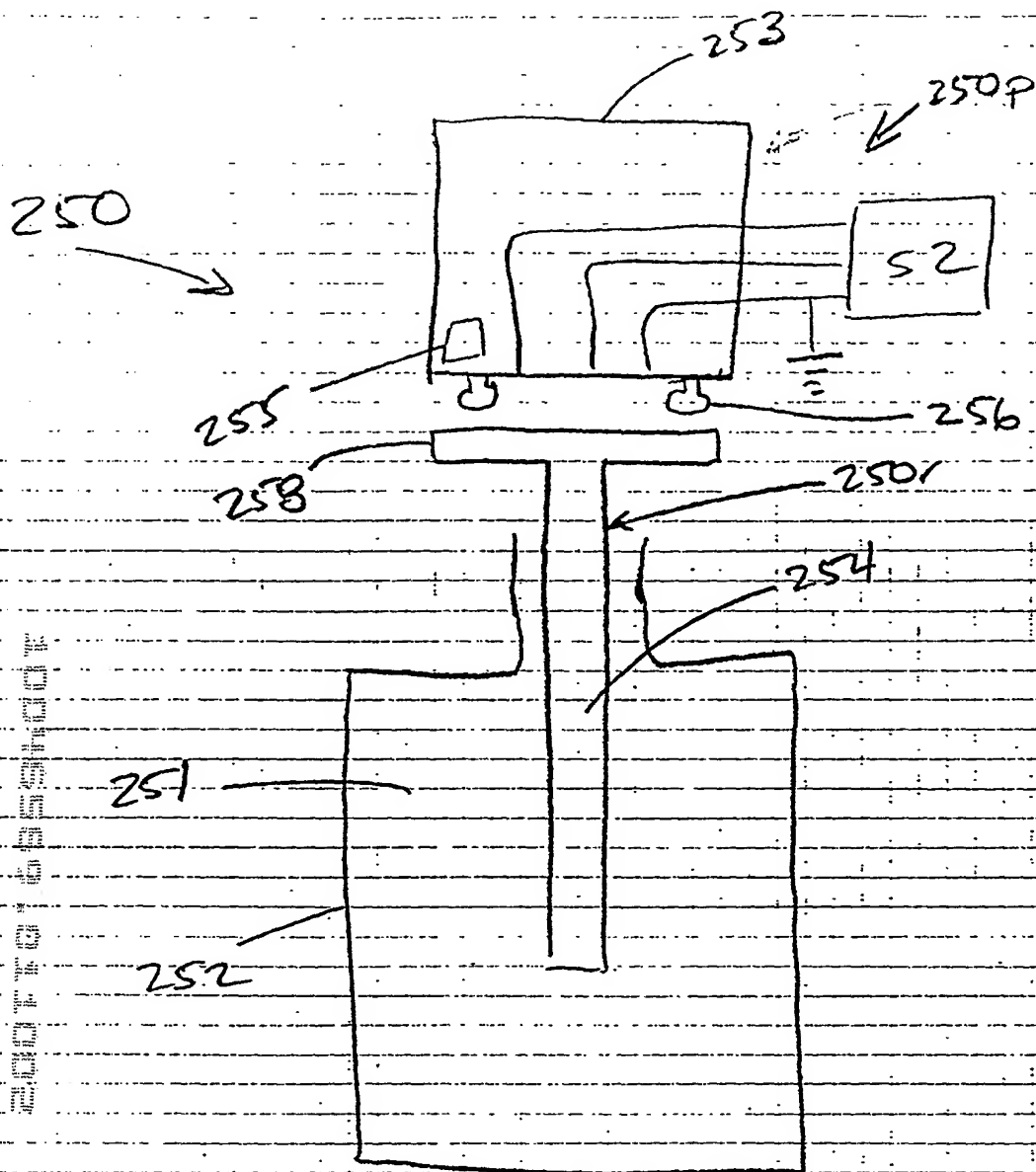


FIG. 20

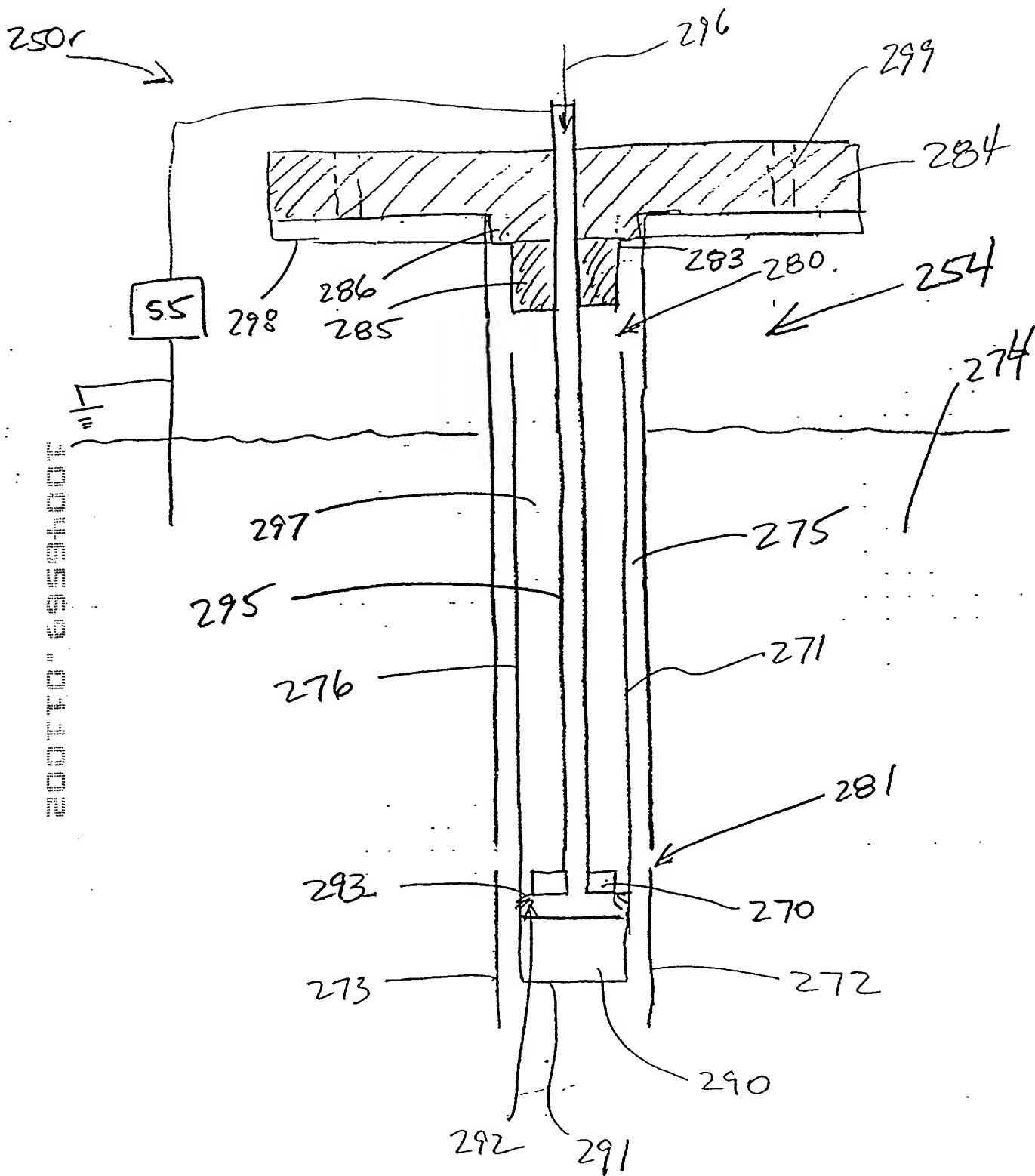


FIG. 21

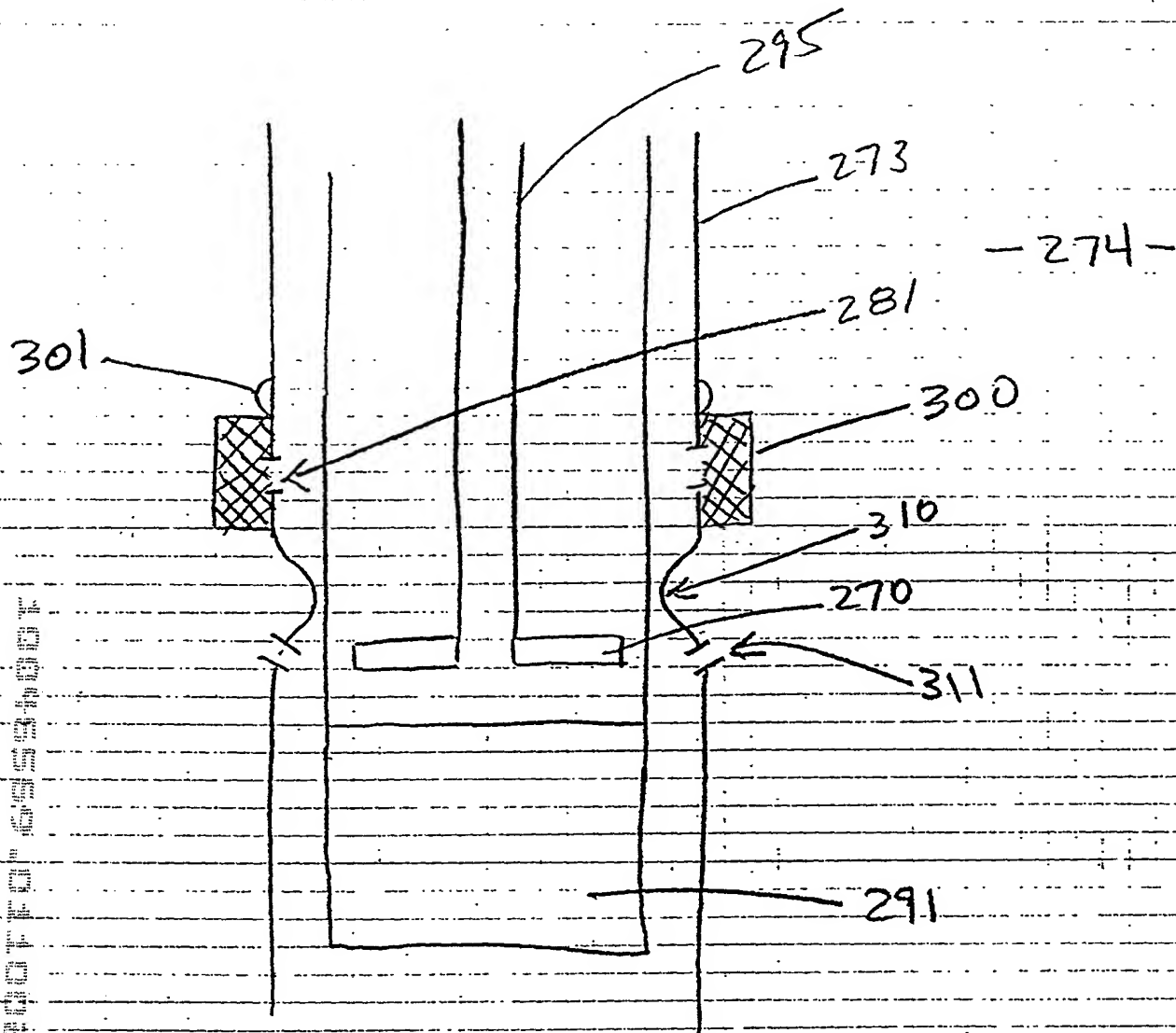


FIG. 22

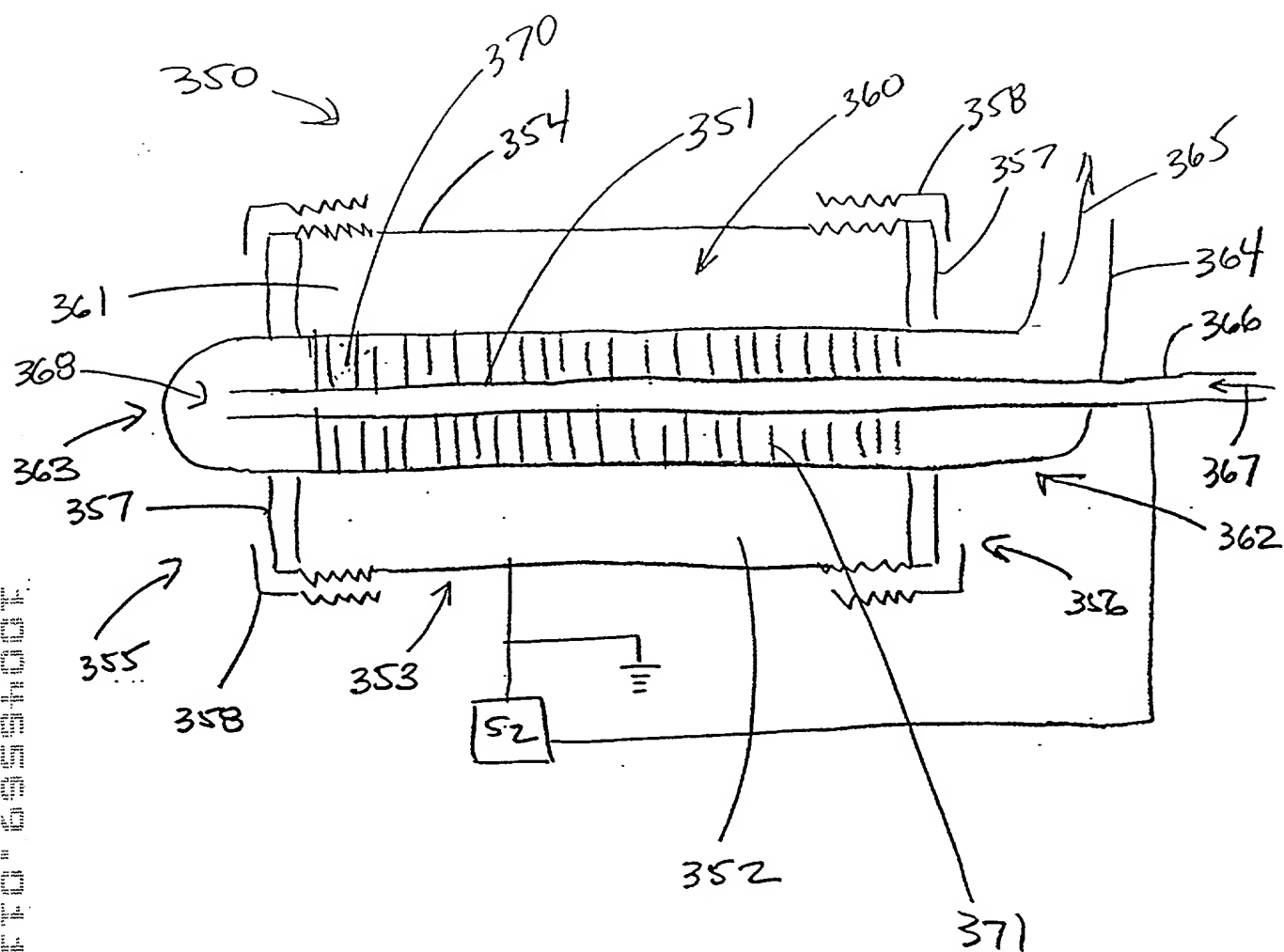
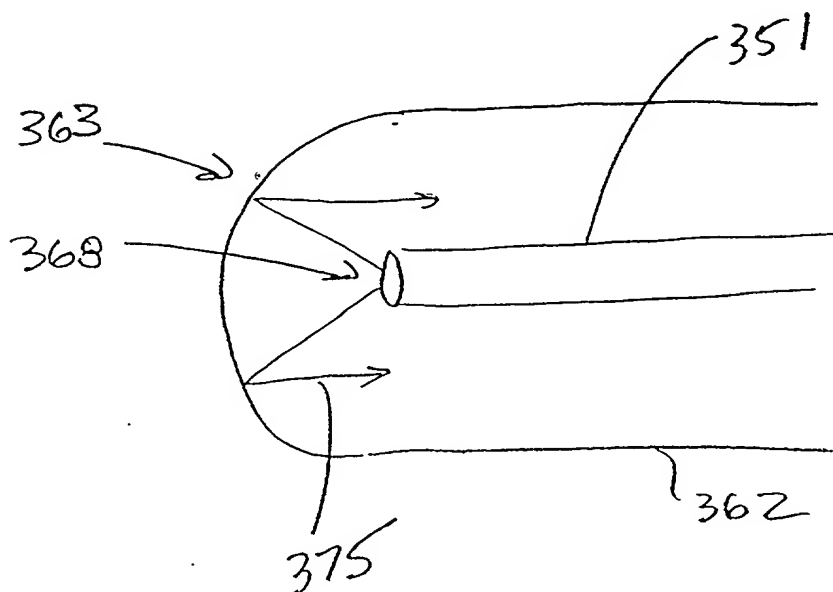


FIG. 23



F1 G. 24



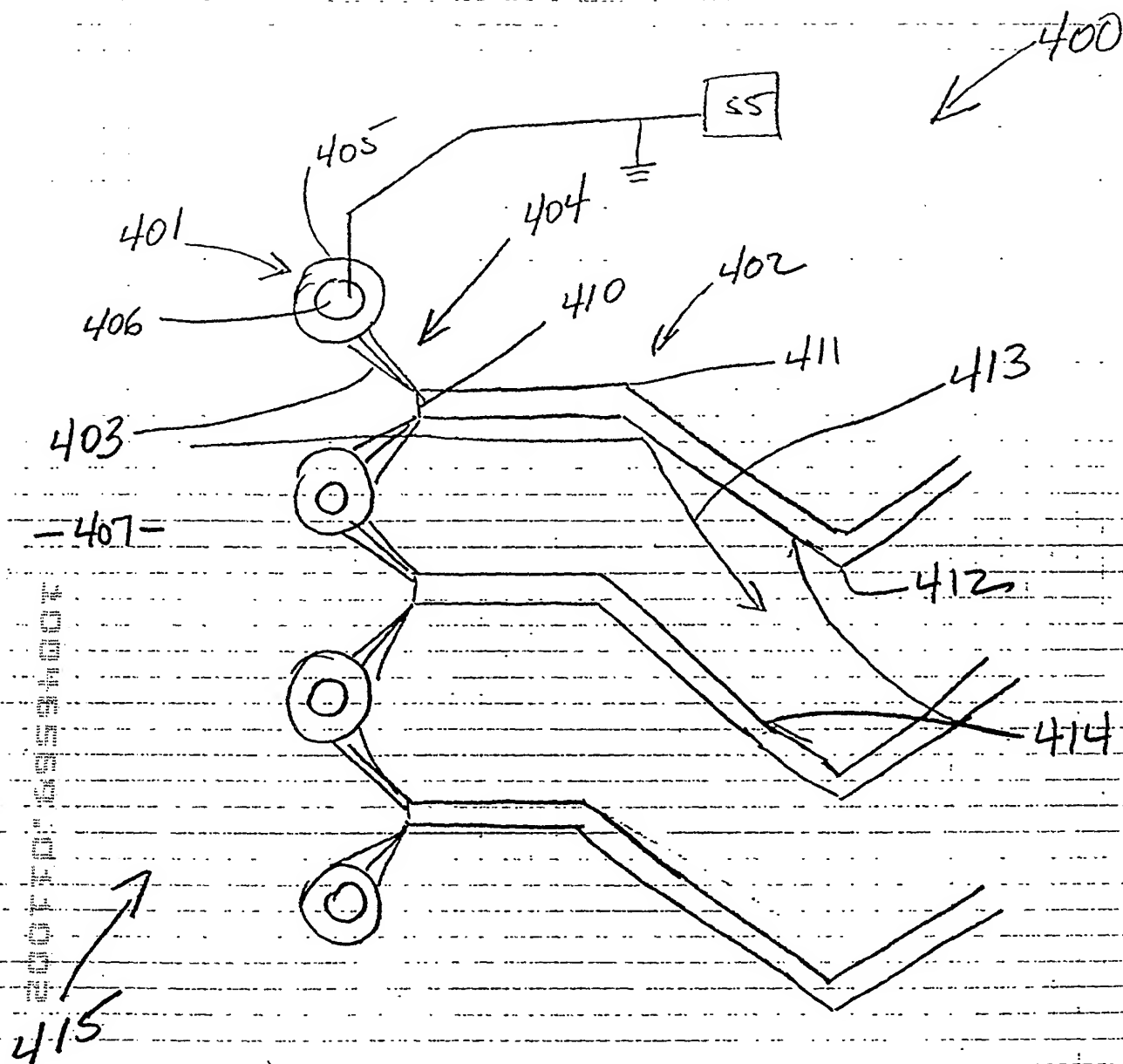


FIG. 25

430

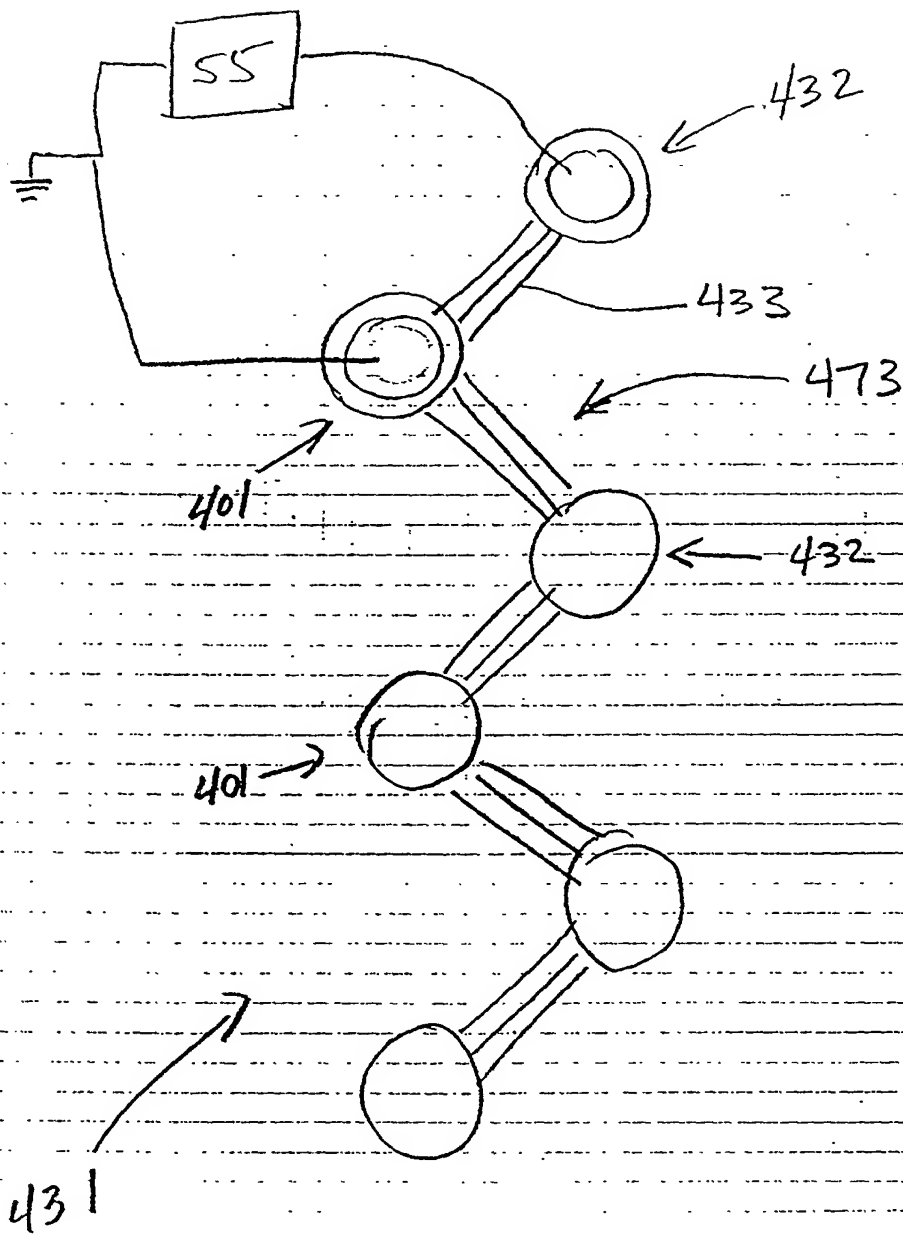


FIG. 26

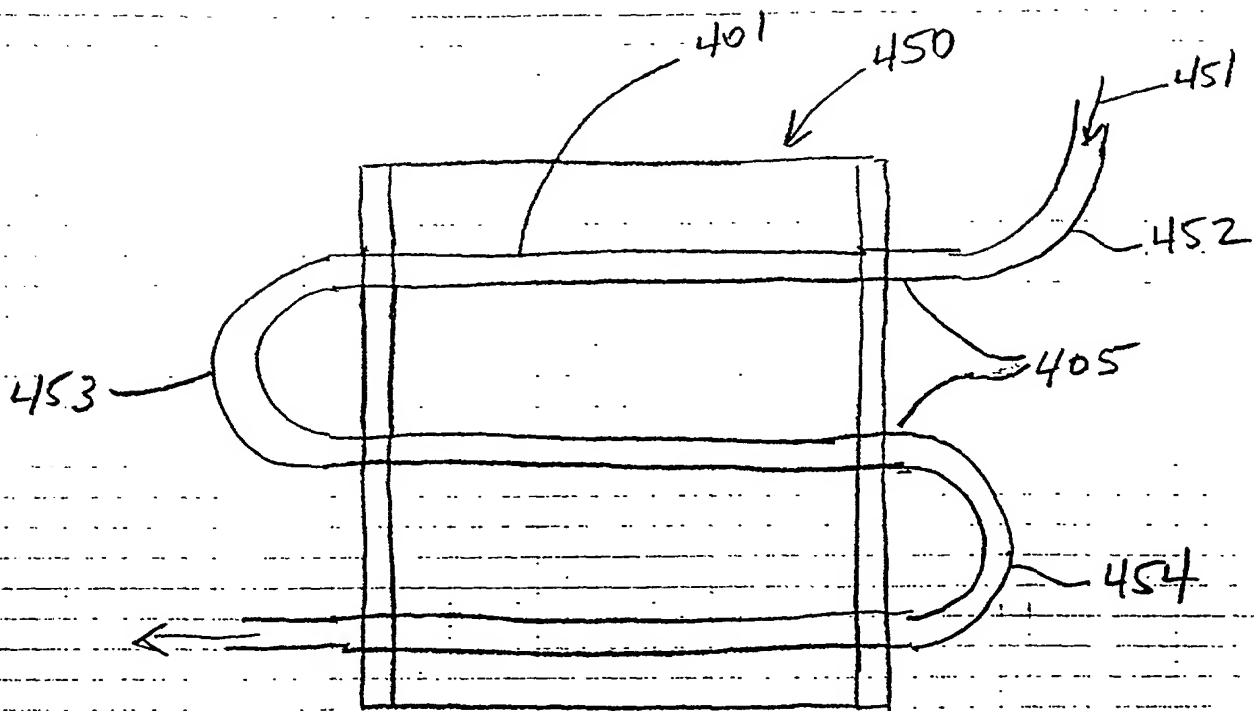


FIG. 27

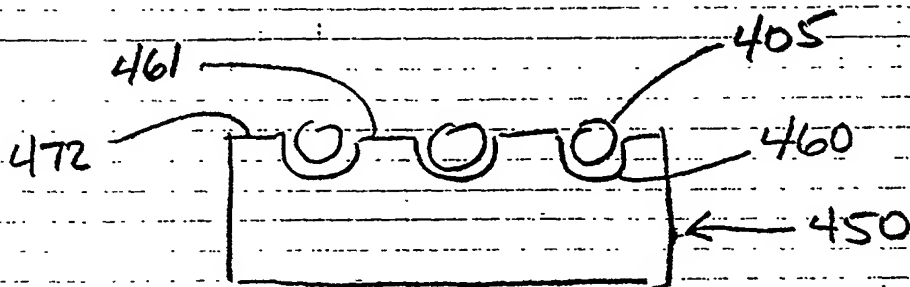


FIG. 28

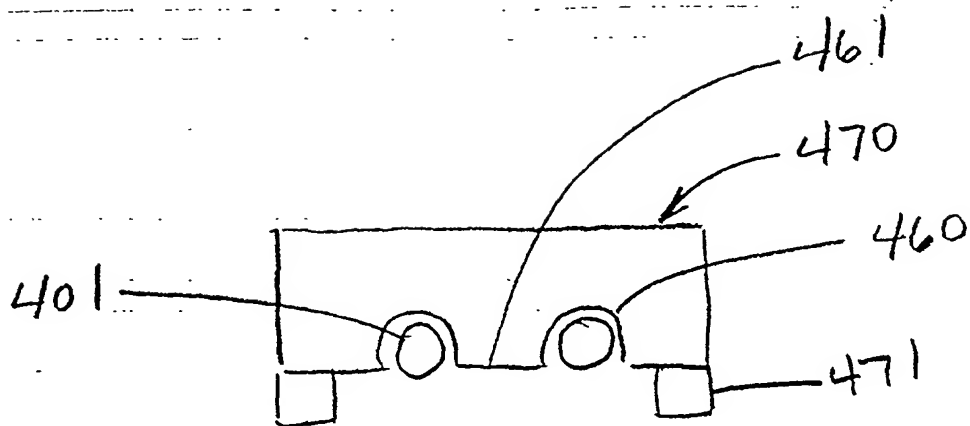


FIG. 29

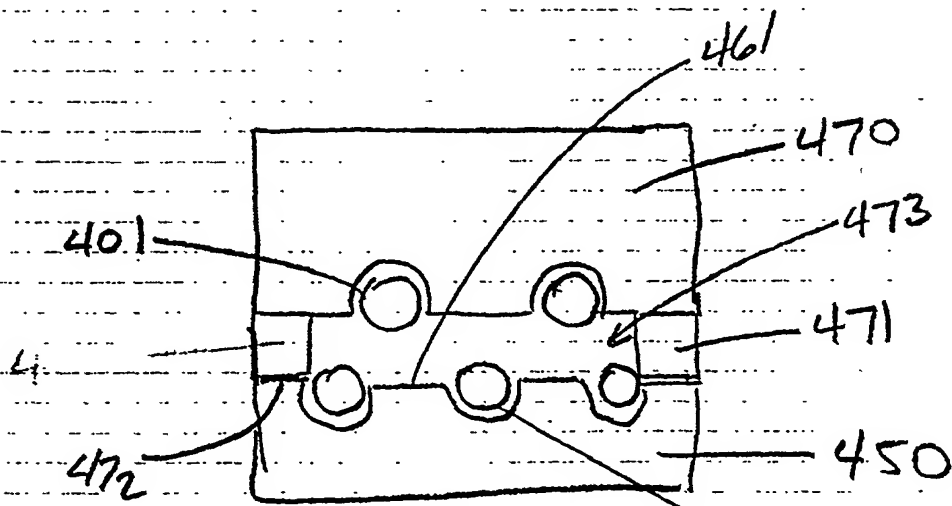
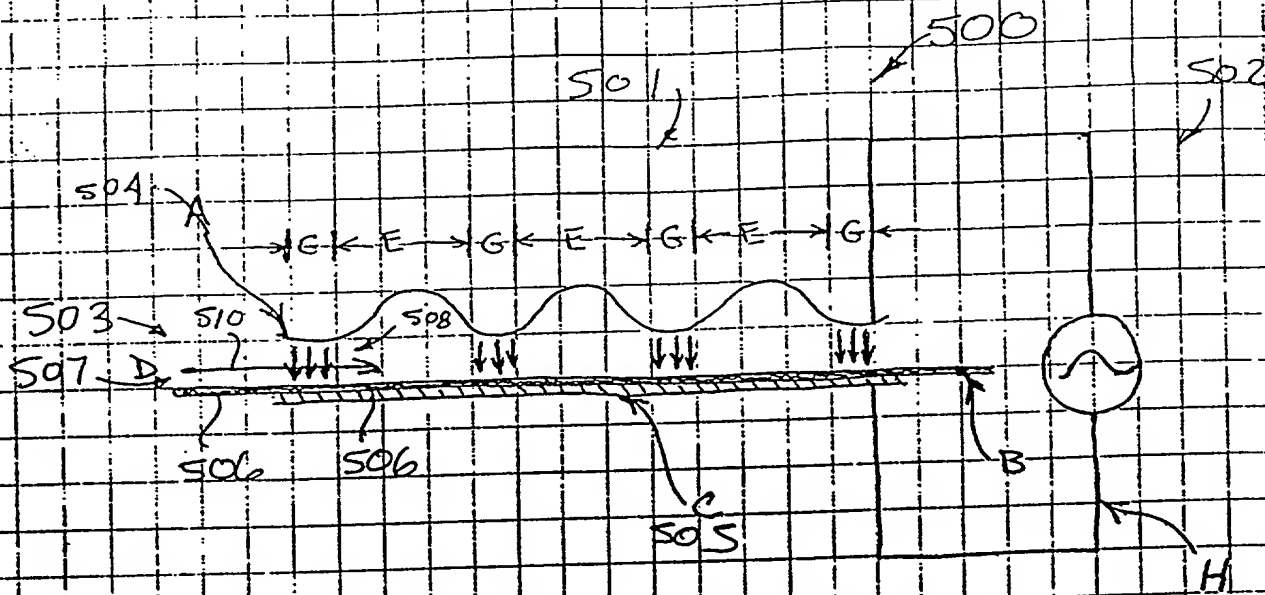


FIG. 30

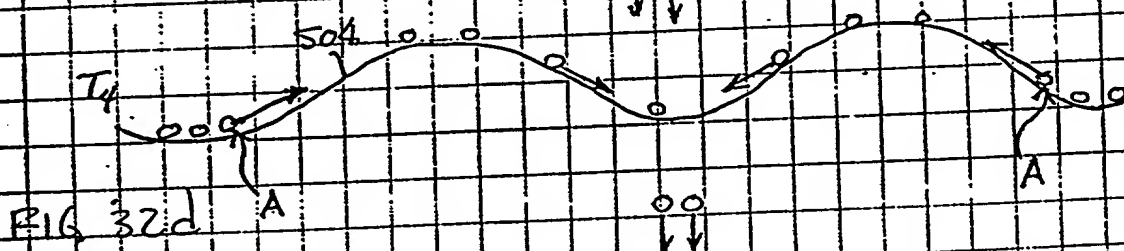
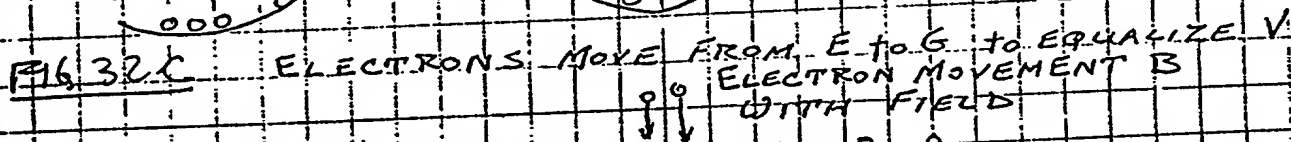
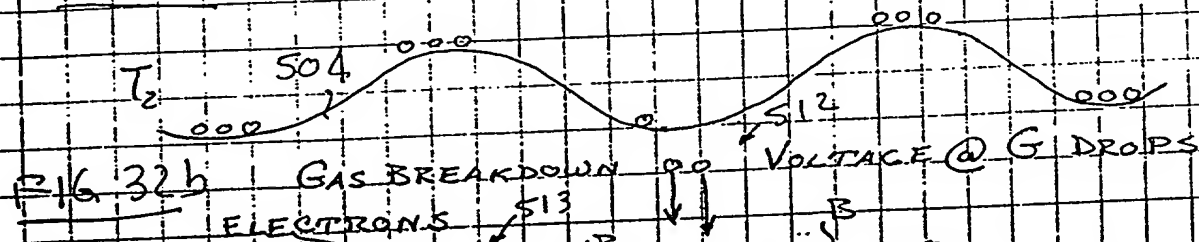
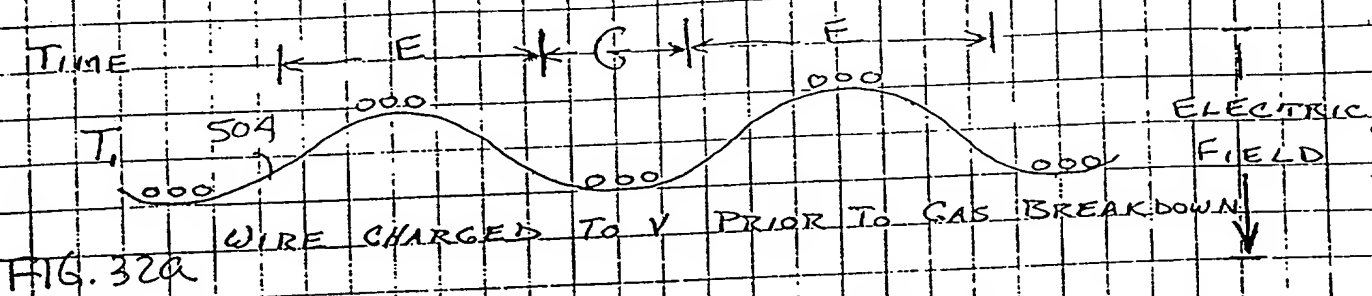
# BASIC CONFIGURATION



- A WIRE (CONDUCTOR)
- B DIELECTRIC
- C PLATE (CONDUCTOR)
- D AIR FLOW (CAN ALSO BE INTO SHEET)
- E AREA OF LOWEST STRESS
- G DISCHARGE, HIGHEST STRESS
- H HIGH VOLTAGE, ALTERNATING CURRENT OR HIGH VOLTAGE PULSED DC

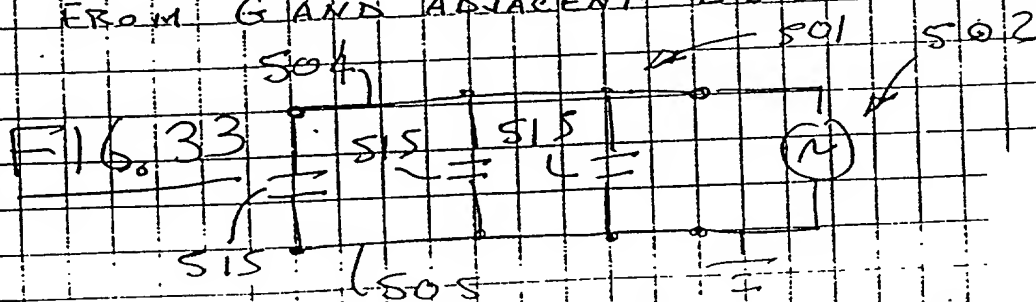
FIG. 31

# CURRENT LIMITATION AT DISCHARGE G

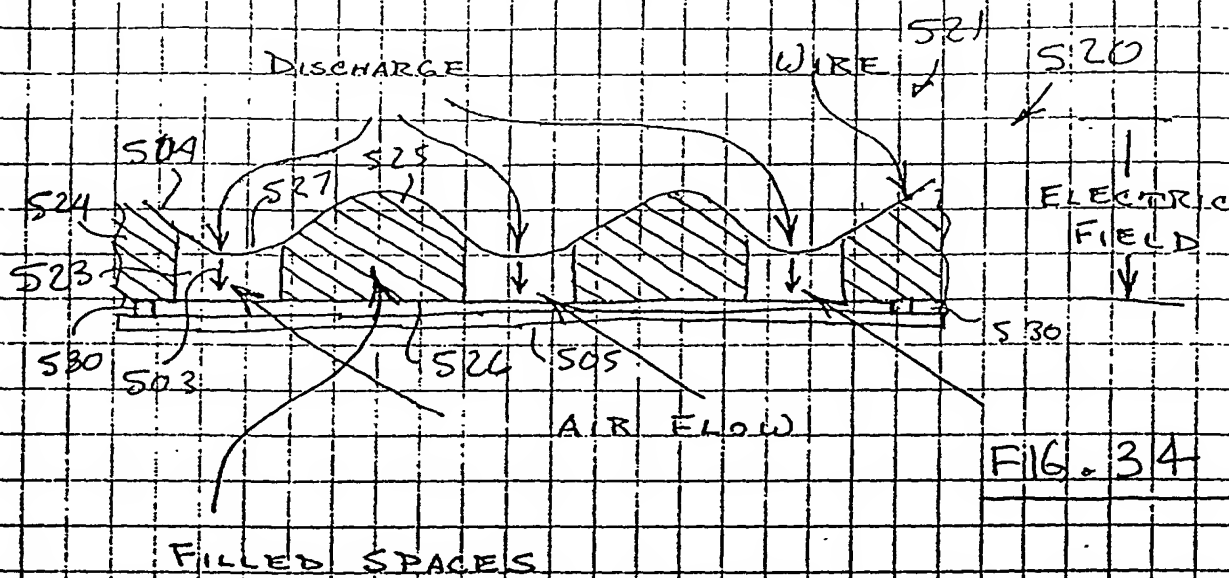


ELECTRON MOVEMENT A NOT PERMITTED  
SINCE ELECTRONS WOULDN'T MOVE AGAINST FIELD

THERE FOR WHEN DISCHARGE >> FASTER  
THAN CHARGING, ELECTRONS AVAILABLE FOR  
DISCHARGE @ G CAN ONLY BE SUPPLIED  
FROM G AND ADJACENT E'S.



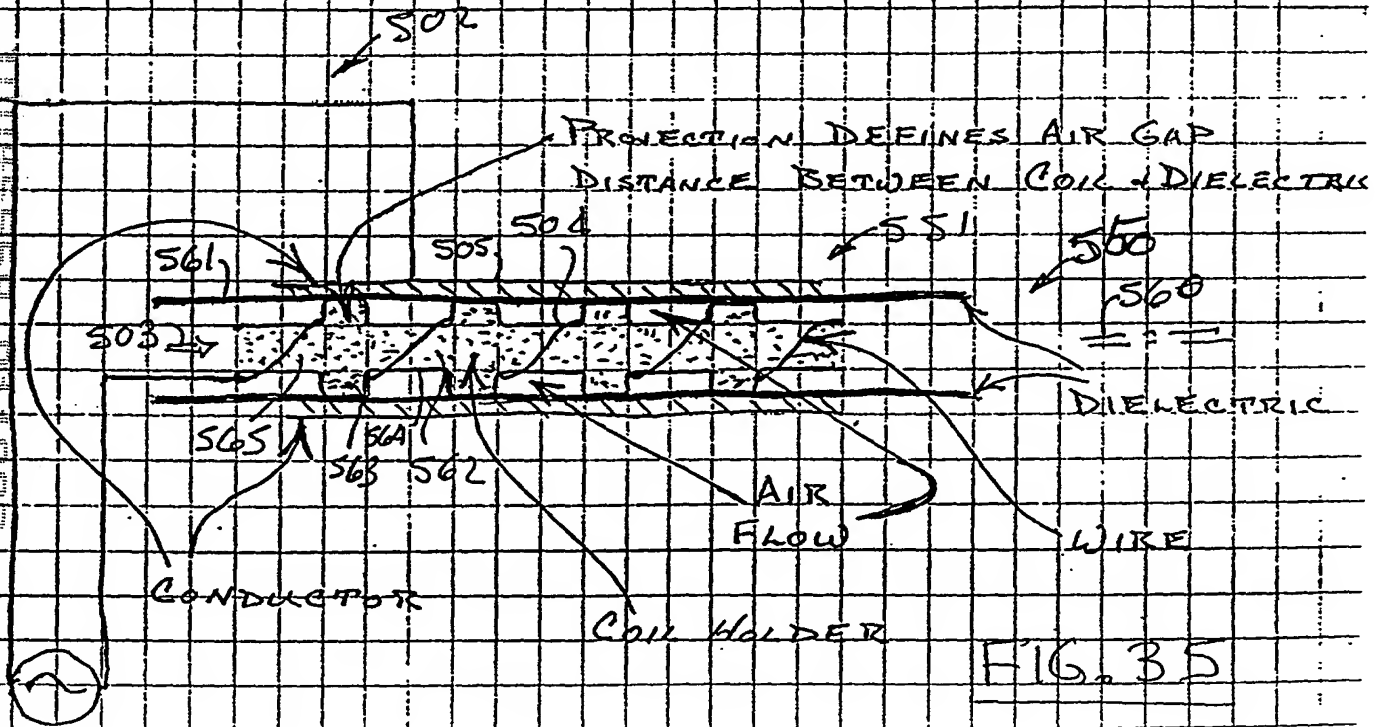
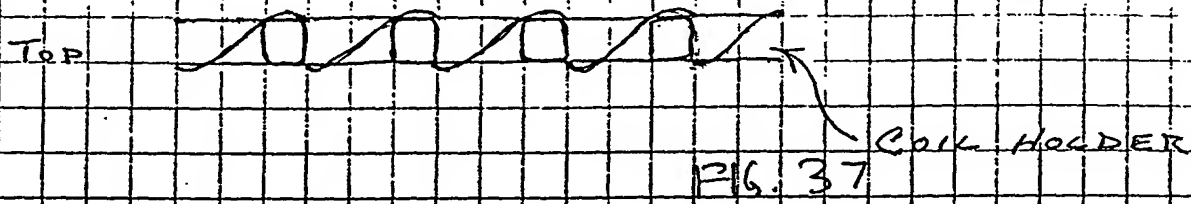
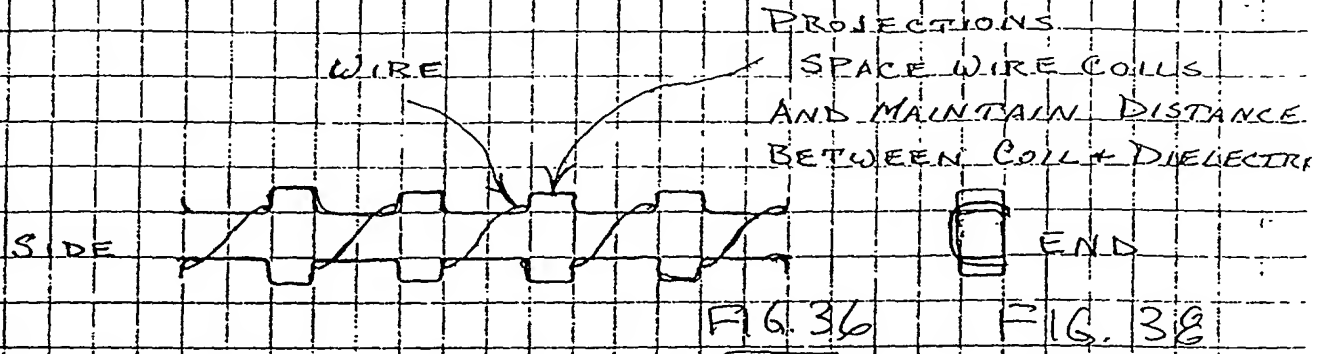
# FILLING SPACES WHICH DON'T CORONA



## NOTE

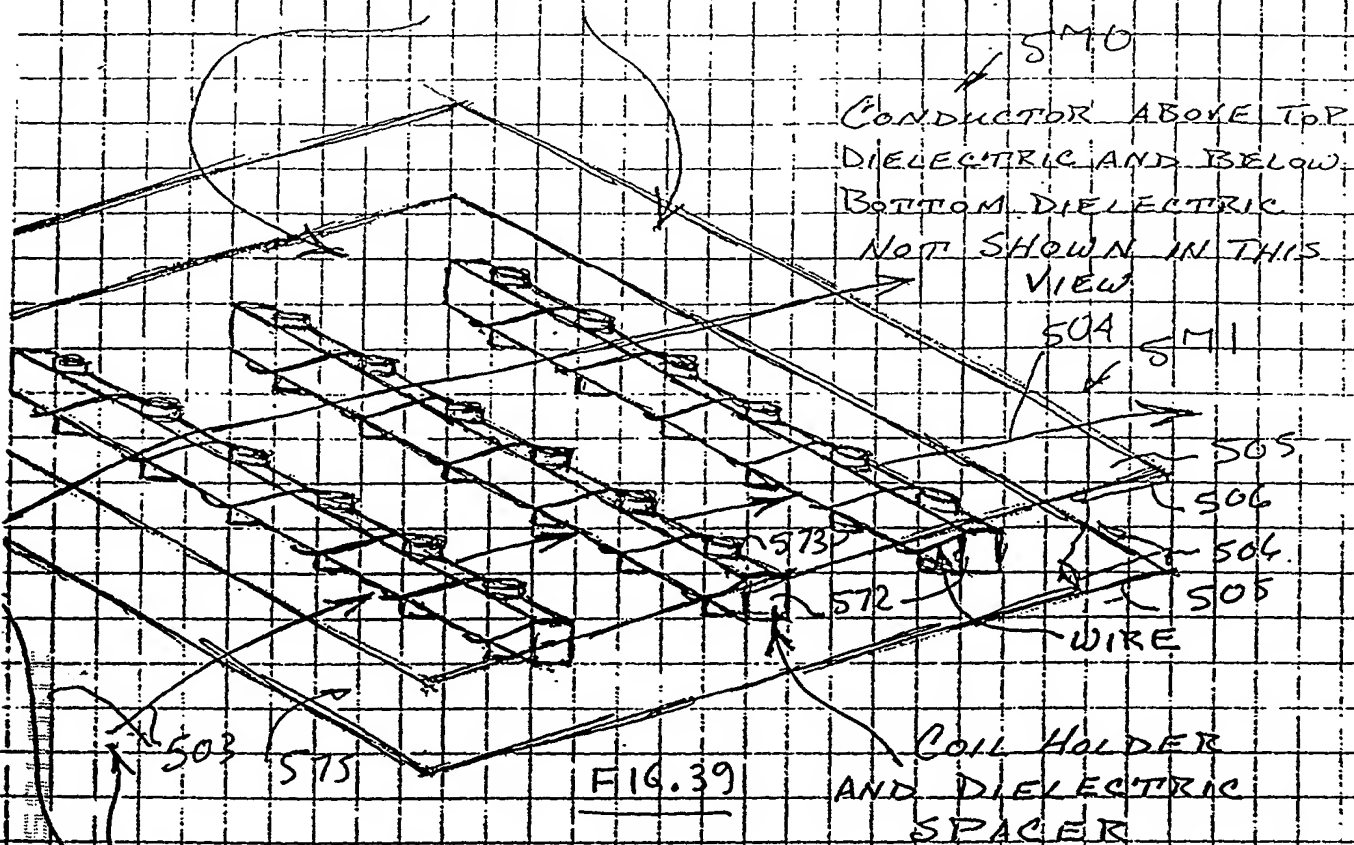
AIR FORCED TO FLOW IN AREAS  
WHERE THERE IS DISCHARGE

# BASIC FORM WITH DIELECTRIC SPACER

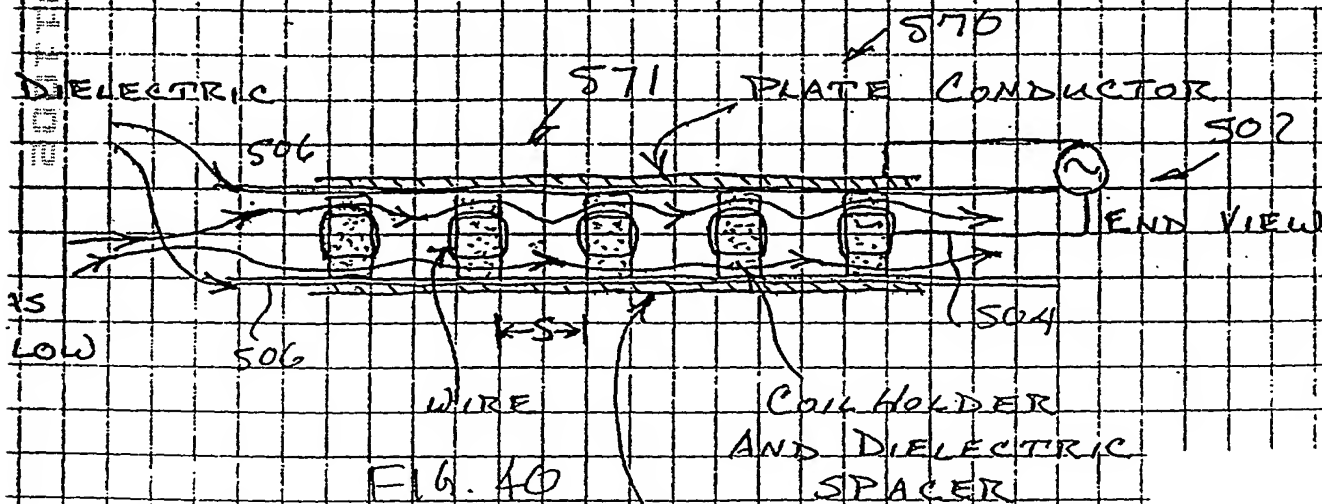




# ARRANGEMENT OF BASIC FORM DIELECTRIC TOP + BOTTOM



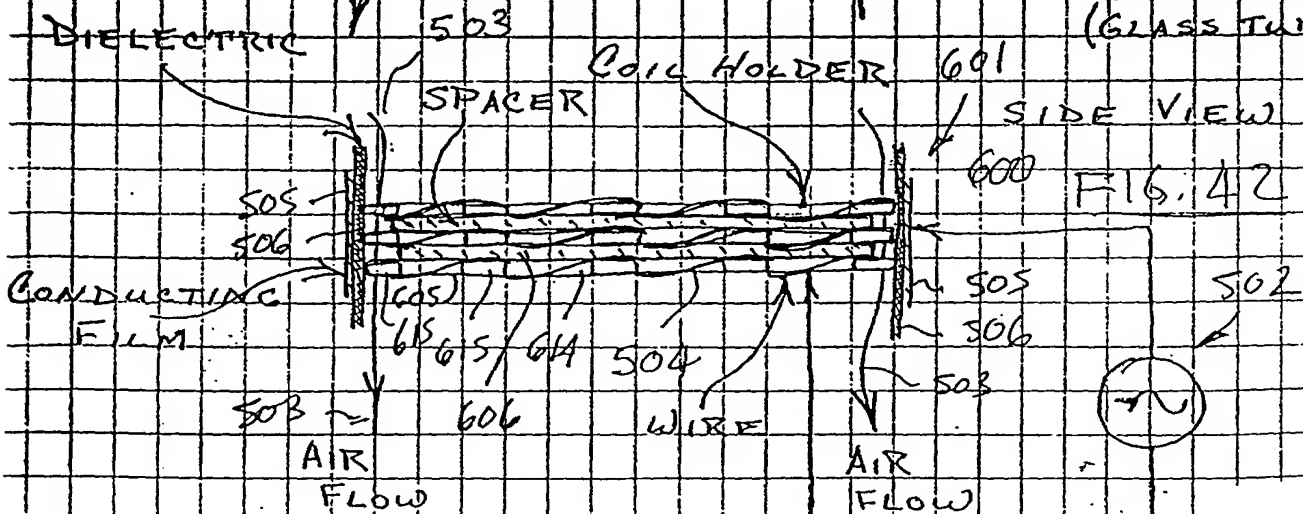
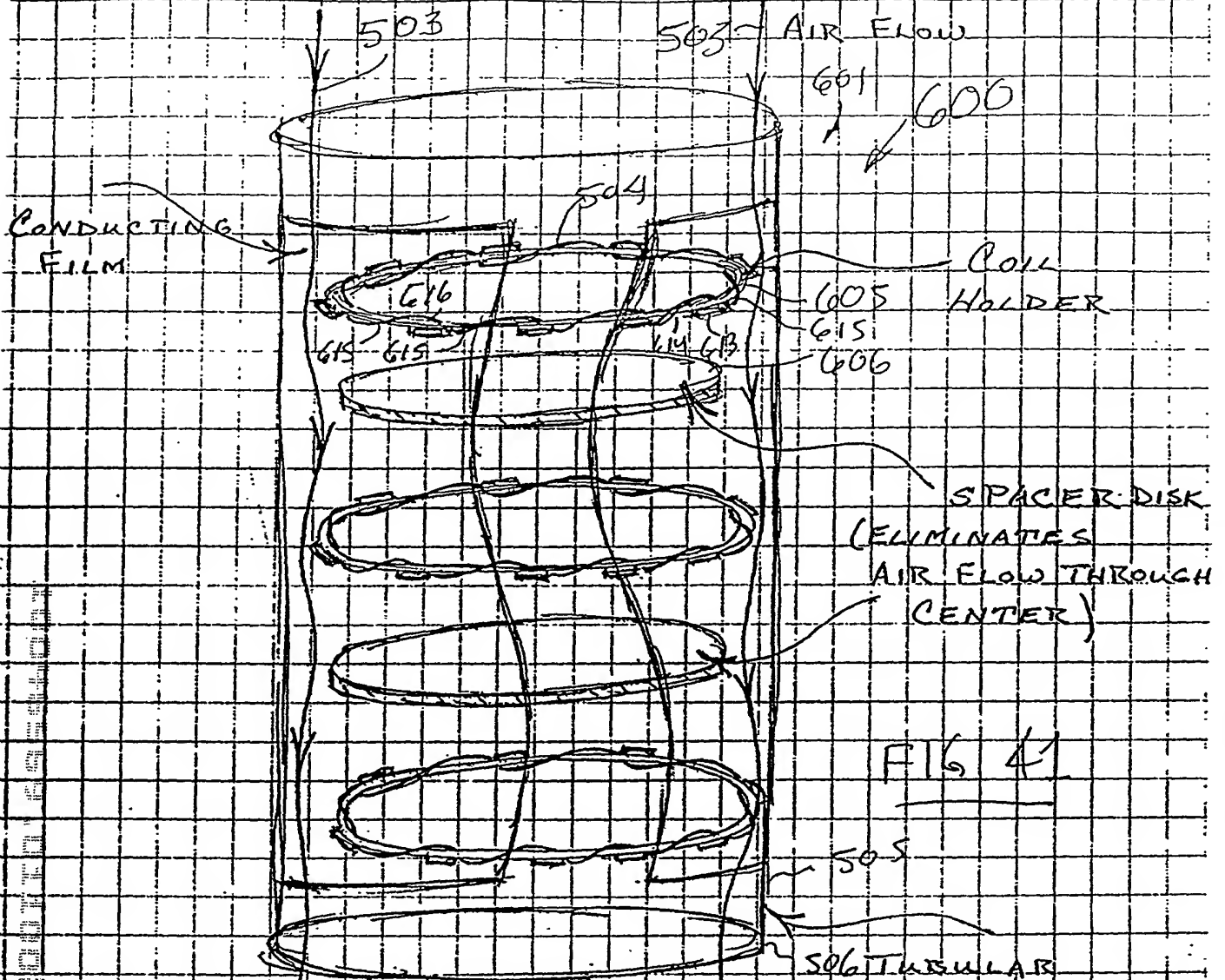
## AIR FLOW OVER TOP + BOTTOM OF COILS



## NOTE: PLATE CONDUCTOR

S, OR SPACE BETWEEN COIL  
CAN VARY FROM TOUCHING ↑, BUT IF CURRENT  
LIMITATION AT DISCHARGE POINT IS TO BE  
MAXIMIZED THEN THE WIRE COILS SHOULD  
NOT TOUCH.

# CIRCULAR ARRANGEMENT

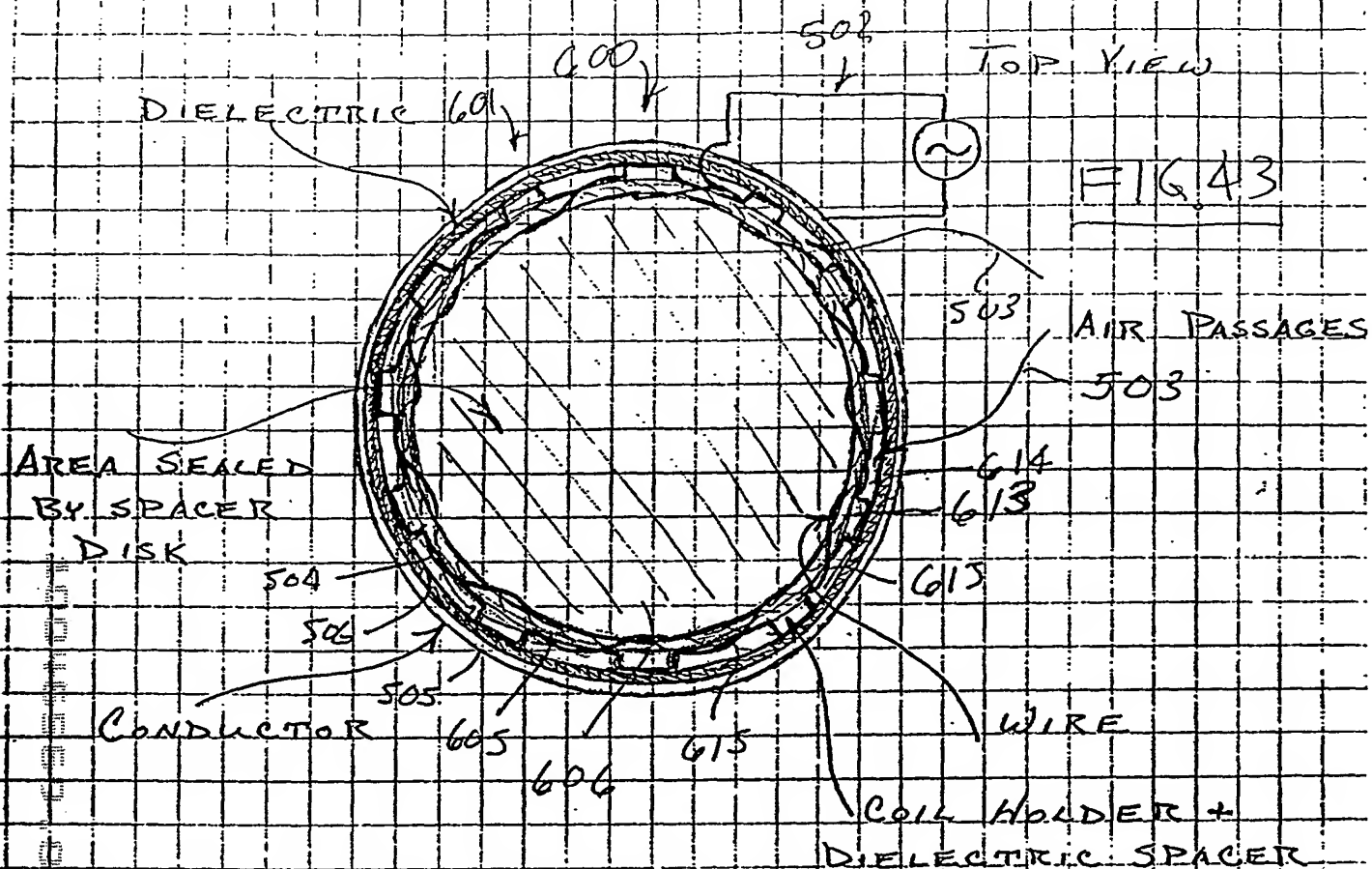


# CIRCULAR ARRANGEMENT

END VIEW

TOP VIEW

FIG. 43



# THREADED ROD REACTOR

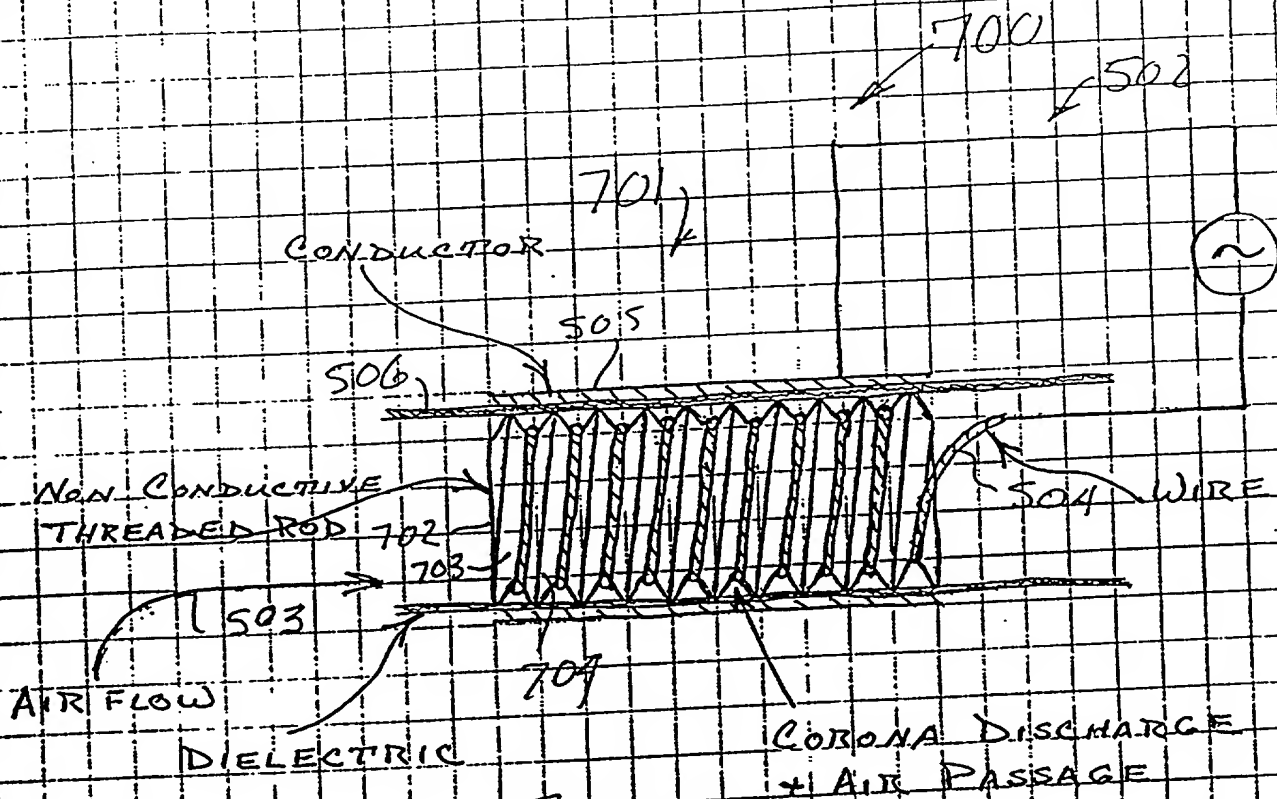


FIG. 44

## NOTES

1. WIRE IS WRAPPED AT THE BOTTOM OF THE THREAD CUT IN THE NON CONDUCTIVE ROD
2. AIR FLOWS ALONG PASSAGE FORMED BY APEX OF CUT THREAD AND DIELECTRIC CYLINDER (GLASS TUBE)
3. THE CONTINUOUS COIL BEHAVES AS A SINGLE CAPACITOR

## MODIFICATIONS TO THREADED ROD REACTOR

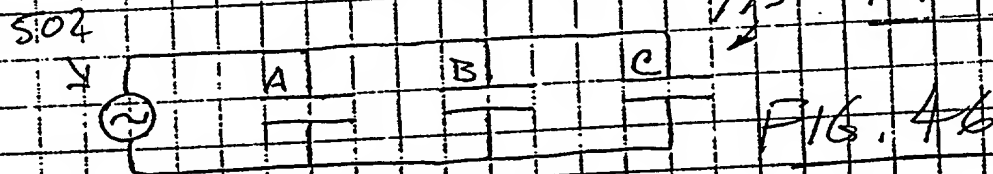
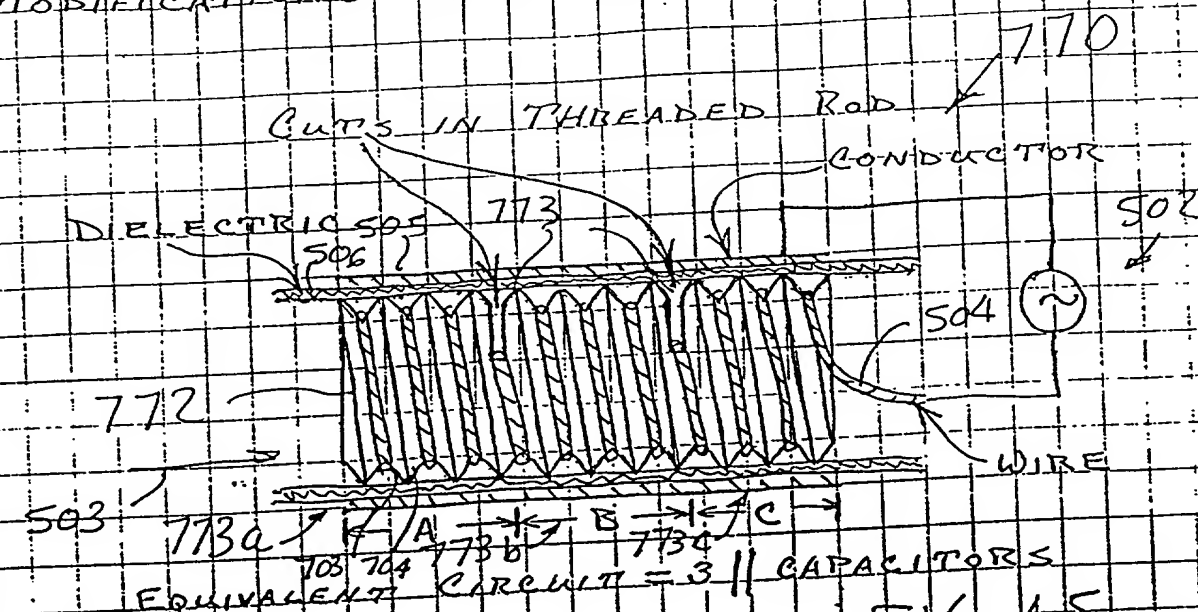


FIG. 45

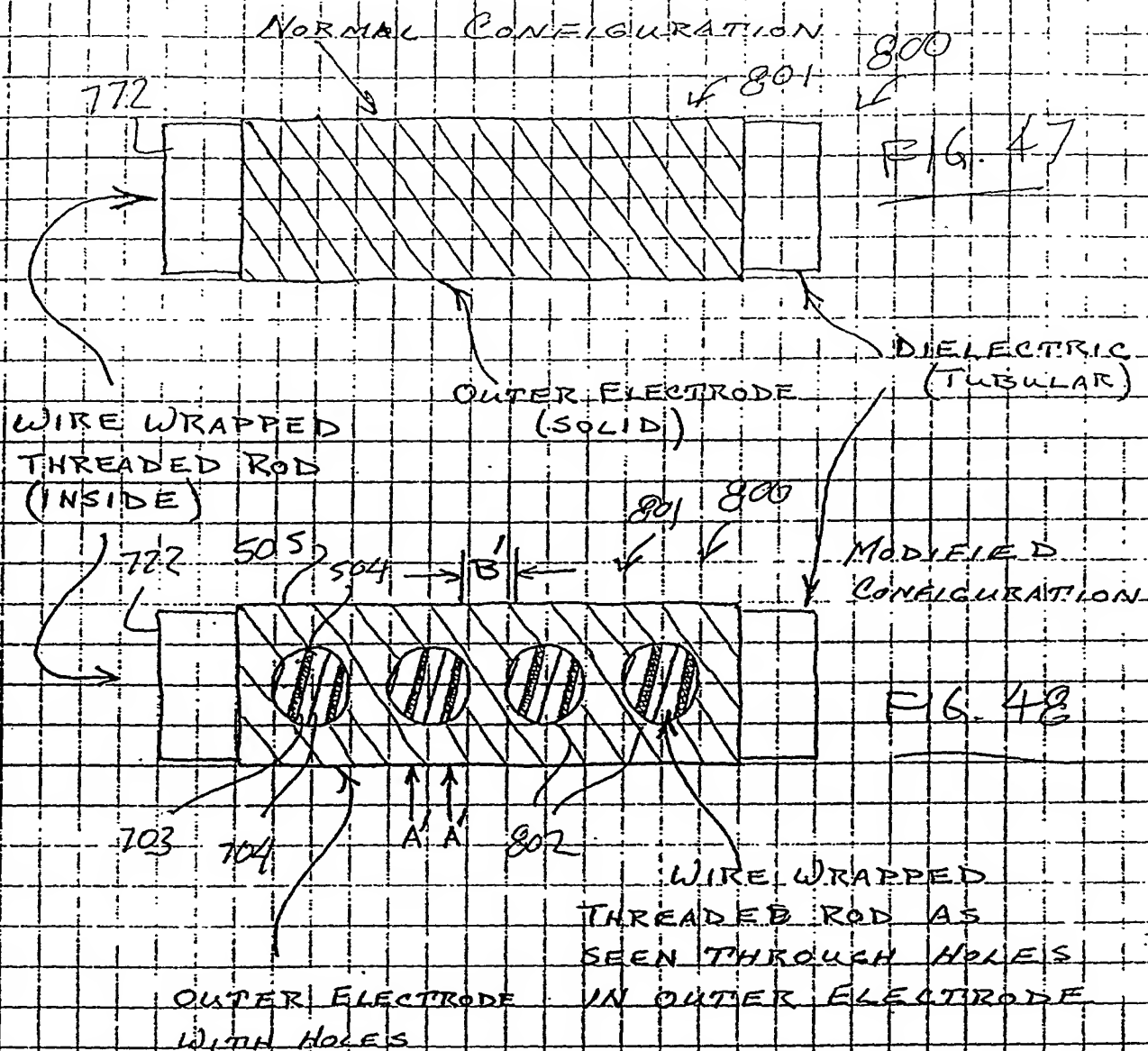
FIG. 46

NOTE:

- NOTE:
1. THE REGIONS BETWEEN THE CUTS IN THE THREADED ROD ACT AS INDIVIDUAL CAPACITORS.
  2. THE CUTS INCREASE THE AREA OF THE GAS FLOW PASSAGE, WHICH IS NORMALLY DEFINED BY THE THREAD AND THE DIELECTRIC.

THIS INCREASE IN CROSS SECTIONAL AREA (IN THE CUT) DECREASES VELOCITY AND PROMOTES IRREGULAR GAS FLOW, THUS INCREASING GAS MIXING

# MODIFICATIONS TO THREADED ROD REACTOR

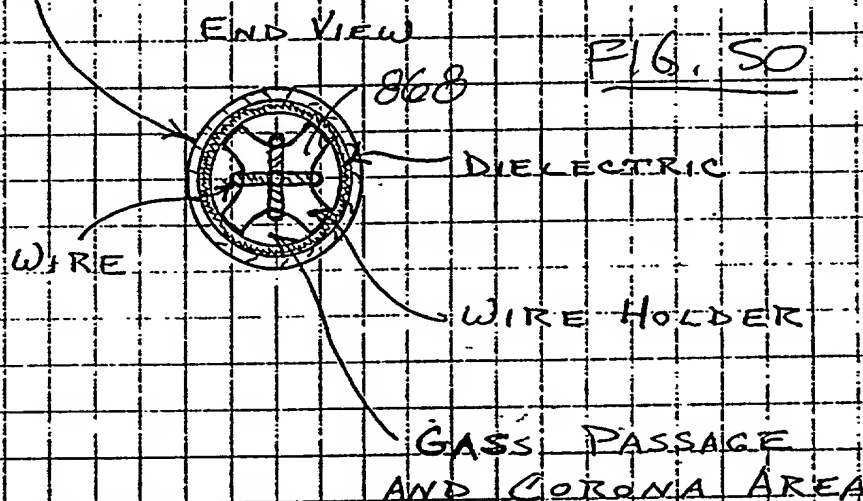
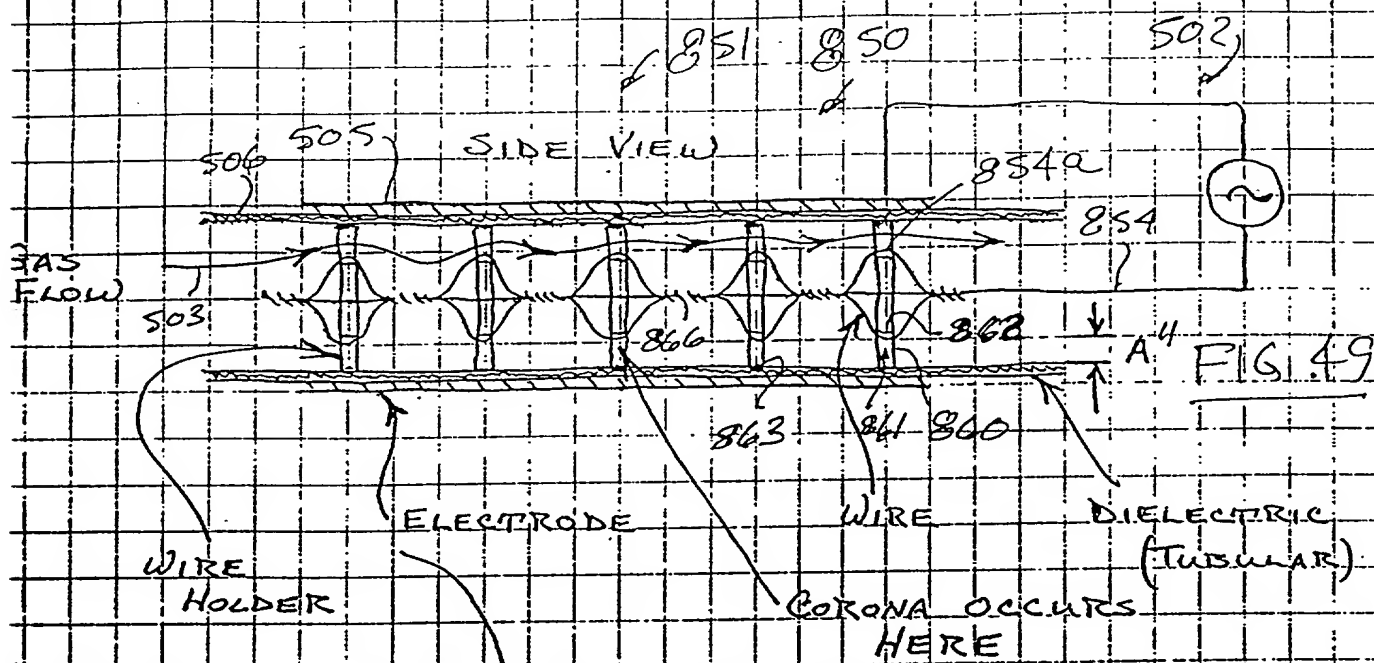


NOTE:

HOLES IN OUTER ELECTRODE PRODUCE DISCONTINUITIES IN CAPACITANCE. EQUIVALENT CIRCUIT WOULD BE A NUMBER OF PARALLEL UNEQUAL CAPACITORS. I.E. CAPACITANCE @ A WOULD BE A SINGLE WIRE WRAP " @ B " A DOUBLE " "



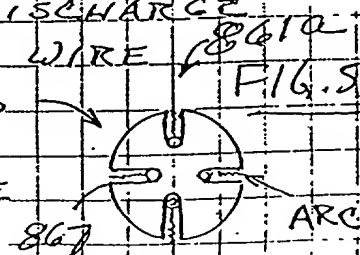
# TWISTED WIRE REACTOR



## NOTE:

IF GAP "A" KEPT SMALL, THEN DISCHARGE WILL BE A CORONA

IF GAP "A" INCREASED, THEN DISCHARGE WILL BECOME AN ARC. THE WIRE HOLDER CAN BE RECONFIGURED SO THAT THE AIR IS DIRECTED MORE PRECISELY THROUGH THE ARC.



# TWISTED WIRE REACTOR

